"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; fresh north to east winds

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,495. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—The reply of the Transvaal to the British proposition has been received in London, and its text was made public at Brussels. The right of England to protect British subjects is admitted and a conference is agreed to. The Queen's Chaplain announces publicly that there should be no peace until the British flag waves over the Transvaal. London's heat record was broken yesterday. There is much uneasiness in Venezuela, and the cruiser Detroit has been ordered there. The Oceanic left Liverpool for New York on her maiden trip. Over 12,000 manufacturers at Barcelona have refused to pay the new Spanish tax. An army train with soldiers and workmen for the Atbara district fell into a ravine and twenty-four of the men were killed. There is much distress in Bessarabia on account of the failure of the harvest. The Dominican troops at Monte Christi surrendered to Jimenes's Generals.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

An open switch at Miller's Station, on the Erie Railroad, caused an express to run into a freight train. Three railroad men and a tramp were killed.

Ex-Mayor Gleason yesterday swore out a warrant for Policeman James Cummings, who he declares assaulted him on Tuesday when he visited Jamaica and then ran him out of town.

The Bricklayers and Stonemasons' International Union threatens to order a strike on any building for which President McKinley lays a cornerstone prepared by non-union labor.

George L. Rives of the Rapid Transit Commission, with the commission's counsel, Edward M. Shepard, had a conference yesterday with Corporation Counsel Whalen regarding proposed amendments to the contract for the construction of the underground tunnel. Mr. Rives believes the commission will adopt the amendments.

Page 3.

The referee appointed by the Supreme Court to inquire into charges against the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children reports that the organization is splendidly managed and does valuable work.

The new building code of the City of New York is, it is said, the most extensive system of laws that has been drafted for any municipality in this country. The new provisions most interesting to builders are those relating to the reduction in thickness of walls and the decreasing of "floor loads."

Page 4.

The route of the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey was finally fixed yesterday.

The stockholders of the New York Central are freely sending in proxies to be voted in favor of the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Page 5.

The American Bankers' Association unanimously adopted a resolution urging Congress to firmly establish the gold standard.

The Republican State Convention of Maryland renominated Gov. Lloyd Lowndes and a full ticket. The platform adopted has a strong gold plank.

Superintendent of Public Works Partridge has addressed a letter to the Superintendent of Repairs of the Canals in which the latter is warned against allowing political discrimination to affect the choice of employes.

Page 7.

Fire last night in the building of E. H. Purdy & Co., 42 to 48 West Thirteenth Street, caused damage estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000.

Page 8.

Representatives of six of the leading Chambers of Commerce of Spain will attend the International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia in October.

Statistics presented by its officers at the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic show a loss of membership last year of 45,855. The number now is 287,981. Col. W. C. Jonnson was made Commander in Chief for the present meeting. The text of the Pension Committee's report is kept secret, but it is known to favor a return to the old and more liberal system.

Page 9.

The Brooklyn baseball nine beat the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday for the fourth time this week.

The Columbia is at Bristol getting a set of new sails, which will be lighter and of greater area than the old one.

Belle of Orleans, Voter, Musette, K. C. B., Rare Perfume, and Prince McClurg won the races at Sheepshead Bay yesterday.

A hundred yachtsmen and Captains visited Sir Thomas Lipton on the Shamrock yesterday and wished him good luck. The Shamrock did not leave her moorings.

The pacer Joe Patchen won the great race yesterday at the Empire City Trotting Club's track, defeating Star Pointer and John R. Gentry. Searchlight did not start. Fifteen thousand persons saw the contest.

Page 12.

Three million acres of land in Mexico have been bought by a syndicate of Chicago and New York capitalists.

Controller Coler has expressed his willingness to aid the Mazet committee in disclosing the true nature of the Ramapo job through counsel. Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, will be the first witness before the committee next Tuesday.

Page 14.

Lieut. James W. S. Cleland was last night elected Captain of Company D, Twelfth Regiment.

Prominent citizens continue to praise the new policy of THE TIMES in dropping the price on Sunday from 5 to 3 cents and abolishing the Illustrated Magazine. This move is styled good business policy.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
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Real Estate.—Page 12.
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Markets.—Page 12.

ANOTHER FAITH CURE VICTIM.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Another victim has been added to the long list of patients treated by the followers of Faith Healer John Alex Dowie, by the death of Ira L. Peck of Seneca Castle, N. Y.

Mr. Peck's sister married "Elder" F. A. Graves, a Dowie adherent, and claims to have been cured of a serious disease through the medium of faith. Consequently, when Peck was taken ill two weeks ago from typhoid fever, the family insisted on resorting to faith cure remedies. Mr. Peck assented to the proposition, and no doctor was called. He grew worse rapidly, and in a week was delirious, but still no medicine was given. Finally he died.

"Elder" Graves is a prominent member of the "Divine Healer's" flock, having attained notoriety through his recent campaigning in Minnesota, where he killed the swine belonging to recent converts to Dowie, with the result that he was arrested and tried for his sanity. The followers of "the twentieth century prophet" refused to discuss the matter to-day.

FAITH CURE HASTENED DEATH.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 6.—Medical Examiner Barnett this afternoon performed an autopsy on the body of Ira O. Estey of West Haven, who died Monday after an illness during which his only treatment was at the hands of Christian Scientists.

In his finding Dr. Barnett says that death resulted from an incurable liver trouble, but that in his opinion, with proper medical treatment, the patient's life might have been prolonged.

Pen from Bird Shot by Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—George Kolker, Appraiser of Customs, has a pen which he prizes very highly. It is made from the feather of a Japanese eagle, is twenty-one inches long, and gold-mounted. Kolker says that Admiral Dewey shot one of the eagles and had all the large feathers plucked from the bird and made into pens. Kolker is a personal friend of the Admiral and was remembered.

TRANSVAAL'S REPLY REACHES LONDON

The Right to Protect British Subjects Is Admitted.

CONFERENCE AGREED TO

Transcript of Document Made Public in Brussels.

Cabinet Council To-morrow Will Take Action—Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, at His Office All Night.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The agent of the Transvaal Government at Brussels made public the Transvaal's reply to the British Government, which is as follows:

"In reply to the last dispatch of the British Government, the Transvaal Government on Saturday handed to the British agent at Pretoria a response, of which the following is the purport:

"'The Government of the South African Republic regrets that Great Britain is of the opinion that it is unable to accept the proposals made by the Transvaal in the dispatches of Aug. 19 and Aug. 21, by which the term for obtaining the franchise was fixed at five years, and the representation of the Witwatersrand District was increased. The Government regrets this the more, inasmuch as it considered itself able to deduce from the negotiations previous to its formal proposals that the latter would be accepted by the British Government. In these conditions the Transvaal considers its proposals are annulled, and finds it necessary to submit them to the Volksraad and the people. It remains of the opinion that its proposals are extremely liberal and more extensive than those presented by the British High Commissioner at Bloemfontein. It is also of the opinion that the conditions attached to these proposals are reasonable.

"'The Transvaal never desired Great Britain to abandon any rights possessed by virtue of the London Convention of 1884 or by virtue of international law. The Transvaal still hopes that these declarations will lead to a good understanding and a solution of the existing difficulties.'

"With regard to the question of suzerainty the Transvaal Government refers to the dispatch of April 16, 1898, and considers it unnecessary to repeat that dispatch. The reply then proceeds:

"'The Transvaal Government has already made known to the British agent its objections to accepting the proposals contained in the British High Commissioner's telegram of Aug. 2, suggesting the appointment of delegates to draw up a report on the last electoral law voted by the Volksraad. If the one-sided examination referred to in the last British dispatch should show that the existing electoral law can be made more efficacious the Transvaal Government is ready to make a proposal to the Volksraad with this object. It is also disposed to furnish all the information and enlightenment possible, but is of opinion that the result of such an inquiry, so far as regards a useful appreciation of the law, will be of little value. Nevertheless, the Government is very desirous of satisfying Great Britain in the matter of the electoral law and the representation of the mining districts.'

"The reply then refers to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals respecting a joint inquiry and says:

"'Considering that by these proposals Great Britain does not aim at any interference in the affair of the Transvaal, and that the action would not be regarded as a precedent, but has solely for its object to ascertain whether the franchise law fulfills its purpose, the Transvaal Government will await the ulterior proposals of Great Britain as to the eventual constitution of such commission, as well as the place and time of meeting.'

"The Transvaal Government further proposes at an early date to send a new reply to the letter of July 27, and expresses satisfaction that Great Britain has declared a readiness to negotiate on the question of a court of arbitration. It says it would like to learn, however, whether the Free State burghers would be admitted to such a court and what would be the scope of the court's discussions, if, adhering to the Transvaal Government that the restrictions imposed will prevent the attainment of the objects aimed at. With regard to the ulterior conference the Transvaal awaits the communications of Great Britain."

The Brussels agent of the Transvaal claims that, in making its recent proposals, the Transvaal Government has acted on the advice of the British agent in Pretoria, Conyngham Greene.

QUEEN'S CHAPLAIN WANTS WAR

Announces Publicly that There Should Be No Peace Until the British Flag Waves Over Transvaal.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Rev. Arthur Roberts, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, Chaplain to the forces there and also Chaplain to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, has written to the newspapers saying that there should be no peace in South Africa until the British flag waves over the Transvaal.

When interviewed to-day he reiterated what he had written, and added that he meant just what he said. He is a big man physically, and has a beaming smile. He said further that he believed the conquest of the Transvaal was bound to take place.

RECEIVED IN LONDON.

Commenced to Arrive Early This Morning—Mr. Chamberlain Refuses to Make Any Statement.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Early this morning the Colonial Office began to receive the reply of the Transvaal Government direct.

Mr. Chamberlain, on being again requested to make a statement, declined to do so until after the Cabinet council to-morrow (Friday).

The Colonial Office officials were busy until after 3 o'clock this morning.

Dispatches have been passing by special messenger between the Queen and Lord Salisbury for the last few days.

The Times advises the Government to convoke Parliament immediately, if necessary, to vote the needed supplies, adding that "a further loss of time may be dangerous and humiliating."

General opinion tends to the belief that the Cabinet council will result in an ultimatum, followed by an immediate backdown on the part of the Boers or the commencement of hostilities by Great Britain. This feeling, however, is founded on the trend of the recent negotiations, and it is often forgotten that in these Mr. Chamberlain had practically a free hand and was not hindered by the cautious conservatism which undoubtedly will characterize the deliberations of the full Cabinet council.

Advices from various sources indicate that the acute tension in all parts of South Africa continues. But unless the Boers take the initiative, which at present is improbable, it is nearly certain that the issue of peace or war lies solely in the result of Friday's Cabinet council; hence public attention is centred more upon the signs of the times as exhibited at the army stations and the dock yards than in South Africa itself, though news from there is eagerly awaited, chiefly owing to the uneasy feeling that the Boers might end the diplomatic tangle by raiding Natal.

AN ULTIMATUM PROBABLE.

The Standard Says Boer Reply Is a Positive Insult.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Standard, referring to the abstract of the reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain, as given out by the Transvaal agent in Brussels, says:

"The dispatch is a positive insult to the British Government. Clearly we are within measureable distance of an ultimatum."

TRANSVAAL'S SCHEME OF WAR.

Martial Law to be Proclaimed on Receipt of Ultimatum.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the War Commission held at the fort today a complete scheme was drafted, is is said, for protecting and provisioning the town in the event of hostilities.

Commander Viljoen of the Transvaal forces says that martial law will be proclaimed immediately on the receipt of an ultimatum from Great Britain, and a tribunal has been established to assume the necessary functions when the state of siege is proclaimed.

GEN. WALKER AT CAPE TOWN.

New Commander in Chief of British Troops Received with Cheers.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 6.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Walker, who relieves Gen. Sir William Francis Butler as commander of the British troops in South Africa, arrived here to-day. He was met by cheering thousands, and given a splendid reception.

Gen. Walker left London for South Africa Aug. 19. It was stated by an army officer who accompanied him that in the event of hostilities in the Transvaal, Lieut. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller will take command of the fighting force, Gen. Walker remaining at Cape Town. The officer referred to added that Gen. Buller's retirement from the command of the British South African forces was entirely voluntary.

Natal Natives Want Arms.

DURBAN, Natal, Sept. 6.—A number of natives are applying to the authorities for licenses to carry assegais. A relief committee has been formed here for the purpose of caring for refugees from the Transvaal.

COMPLIMENT FOR LOUIS STERN

President McKinley Agrees to Appoint Him a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Senator Platt and Lemuel E. Quigg saw the President today and requested the appointment of Louis Stern of New York as a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Senator Platt looked pleased when he left Mr. McKinley, and said that the President had agreed to appoint Mr. Stern. The names of the twelve Commissioners will soon be announced.

Louis Stern is a member of the well-known firm of Stern Brothers, the dry goods merchants of West Twenty-third Street. He is about fifty years old, and came to this country with his parents when a child. In 1867, shortly after his arrival in this city from Albany, where he had lived up to that time, he and his brothers opened a dry goods store in Sixth Avenue, near the then great establishment of A. T. Stewart, from which the present business enterprise has developed.

Mr. Stern has always been a Republican, and is one of the Vice Presidents of the Republican Club. Two years ago, while he was absent in Europe, the party placed him in nomination for the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan. He was defeated by the late Augustus W. Peters. Mr. Stern is identified with many charitable institutions, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the Liederkranz, the Albany Society, the American Geographical Society, and the Down Town Club. His home in this city is at 993 Fifth Avenue.

NEW YORK WOMAN'S GIFT.

Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan to Build a Convent in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—It was announced at the headquarters of the Tabernacle Society in this city to-day that Mrs. Ryan, the wife of Thomas F. Ryan of New York, had purchased from St. Paul's Parish, this city, ground upon which will be erected a convent and chapel for the Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration. The plans for the building are now being prepared in Rome, and work will be begun immediately upon their arrival.

The sisters who are to form the nucleus of the order in this country will come from Brussels.

Mrs. Ryan was seen yesterday at her residence, 239 West Seventy-second Street, and admitted that the report of her gift is true. She said: "The object of the convent will be to provide vestments for churches too poor to purchase them, to prepare the dying for the last rites of the church, and to prepare children for their first communion.

"The origin of the Association of Perpetual Adoration is the outgrowth of the idea conceived by Mlle De Meens while a schoolgirl at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Paris. She was particularly impressed with the poverty of the village churches, and resolved to aid them if possible by forming an association to provide vestments for the proper celebration of the services. The growth of the order has been steady, and there are now branches in Brussels, Wattenwell, Ghent, Liege, Rotterdam, and Rome."

CASE OF APPRAISER WAKEMAN.

L. E. Quigg Said to Desire His Post—Mr. Gage Favors His Retention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—It is reported that Senator Platt and Lemuel E. Quigg talked with the President to-day about the case of Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman. Mr. Quigg is said to be a candidate for his place in case of his removal, but neither he nor Mr. Platt would talk about the matter nor admit that it was the subject of conversation with the President.

Secretary Gage is now said to be in favor of Mr. Wakeman's retention and he is receiving strong support from ex-Secretary Bliss. Mr. Wakeman is likely to be retained. Secretary Gage has the papers in the case and also letters from a number of prominent Republicans asking that the Appraiser be not dismissed.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Quigg were at the Treasury Department to-day but did not see the Secretary.

MAY FORM A FROG-LEG TRUST.

Great Numbers of Live Frogs Shipped to Cleveland for Breeding.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 6.—The frog-leg industry will become a wholesale business in Cleveland, Ohio, and Canada is being made the purveyor for that city. Perhaps the next trust in the United States will be the frogs' legs combine. Last April there arrived in Labelle Township, at the same place where the New York hermit lawyer was living last year, a tall, fair young American named Higgins, nephew of a wealthy resident of Cleveland. He was accompanied by a French Canadian of Cleveland named Constant. They took another partner, Mr. Lanthier of Annonciation, and all three waged a ceaseless war on the frogs. For five months they have done nothing else, and many a settler now misses the cheerful frog concerts on the water lily leaves in the evenings.

They have searched pools, marshes, lakes, and rivers in the counties of Labelle and Wright, and are now at work in Pontiac. They sell the frogs at $200 per 1,000 alive, or 20 cents apiece, and all frogs bring the same price. They are sent alive to Cleveland and set free to grow and multiply in a tank.

Mr. Higgins and his companions have established a record. They have caught as many as 2,500 frogs in three days, or $160 clear profit per day. They drive from one place to another, and are provided with small hand nets, which they now use very dexterously. Last week they shipped 2,800 live frogs to Cleveland. They carry box shooks along with them and make their own crates. Marsh grass is piled up in the bottom and alternate layers of frogs and grass are put in until the case is filled, then this is thoroughly soaked with water. Thus packed the frogs can live eight days, and they are safely shipped by rail. The object is to create a frogs' legs market in Cleveland.

AN OHIO DEMOCRAT BOLTS.

E. T. Dunne Says He Swallowed the State Platform, but Draws the Line at Praise of Aguinaldo.

Special to The New York Times.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Sept. 6.—E. T. Dunne, one of the most prominent Democratic orators in Northwestern Ohio, and nominee for Congress in the Eighth District in 1895, is out in an open card to the Hancock County Democratic Committee, resigning as a delegate to the Senatorial Convention.

He says he swallowed the war sentiment of the State platform under protest, but when Congressman Lentz, ex-Gov. Altgeld, and others praised Aguinaldo as a hero he could keep quiet no longer, and, therefore, he repudiated the State platform and the Democratic Party. His action created a big sensation.

POLICE TO HELP GOEBEL.

Kentucky Republicans Will Be Armed at the Polls to Prevent Rumored Interference.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—Information has come to the ears of the local Republican leaders that the police will be instructed on election day to interfere as much as possible at the polls in the interest of Goebel.

As a result, the Republican leaders are hard at work organizing committees in every voting precinct, all the members of which pledge themselves to go to the polls armed and remain until the counting of the ballots is ended. They will stay at the polls in a body, so that the police cannot intimidate them. Their weapons will be carried unconcealed, so that there will be no offense committed.

Democrats as well as Republicans will serve on these committees to prevent police aggressions.

SENATOR DEBOE'S OPINION.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—Senator Deboe, who is in this city, was asked to-day if Gov. Bradley would make any speeches for the Republican ticket.

"I don't know," said he. "Bradley is an individual, and this is a free country. I can't say what Bradley will do."

"Senator, how many votes do you think Goebel, Taylor, and Brown will poll?"

"I think," he responded, "that Taylor will get about 170,000, Goebel 150,000, and Brown 50,000."

"So you are figuring on a much larger vote than was polled in 1895?"

"Yes. I think the vote will be almost as large as the vote in the last Presidential race, when it ran up to nearly 450,000 in the State."

FATAL WRECK ON ERIE ROAD.

Open Switch Causes the Deaths of Three Railroad Men and a Tramp—Express Ran Into Freight.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Sept. 6.—An open switch caused a wreck on the Erie Railroad at Miller's Station, a short distance from this city, to-day, in which three Meadville men were killed and one injured. One tramp was also killed and another injured.

A west-bound freight train had taken the siding to allow Train No. 5, the vestibuled limited New York-Chicago express, called the "Bullet Express," to pass. The switch was left open and the passenger train ran into the rear end of the freight train at the rate of sixty miles on hour, plowing through several freight cars.

The dead are Reuben M. Arnold, engineer of the passenger train, of Meadville; Conductor Henry H. Schaffer of the freight train, Meadville; Flagman George Schatz of the freight train, Meadville, and John Kersh of Buffalo, who was stealing a ride on the passenger train between the mail and baggage cars.

The dead and injured were brought to this city.

General Passenger Agent Roberts of the Erie Railroad received a report by wire yesterday of the wreck near Miller's Station, which was, in part, as follows:

"The freight train reported in the siding twenty minutes before the wreck, showing conclusively that the conductor and flagman of the freight had failed to close the switch. The mail and baggage car of Train No. 5 were derailed, but not badly broken. The day coaches and sleeping cars did not leave the track."

President E. B. Thomas of the Erie Road also received a report of the collision which convinced him that the conductor and flagman of the freight train were to blame. The supposition is that both of these men went into a caboose and fell asleep.

The "Bullet Express" was delayed about four hours.

Seven Killed in Freight Train Wreck.

WILLIAMSON, West Va., Sept. 6.—Seven persons were killed by a freight train wreck to-day in Dingess tunnel, on the Norfolk and Western Railway. The dead are: Frank R. Archer, brakeman; Charles Booth, brakeman; John Chafgin, fireman, and four tramps, names unknown.

MUST LAY A "UNION" STONE.

Strike Threatened on Chicago Post Office If President McKinley Does Otherwise.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—President McKinley was to-day elected a member of the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' International Union No. 21 of Chicago. President Gubbins of the union said to-day that since the Chief Executive was to lay the cornerstone of the new Post Office, it was necessary that the President join the union before he is allowed to handle a trowel in Cook County.

It was at first intended to make out the President's card on Sept. 1, but, as this would have necessitated his presence in the parade on Labor Day or the payment of $2 fine for being absent, it was decided to delay the matter.

A card of honorary membership was made out for the President to-day, but it will not be forwarded to him till the matter has been further discussed. "We will have to take the card away from him," said Secretary Stamm to-day, "if Mr. McKinley sets a stone prepared by non-union labor, which the stone intended for the corner of the new Post Office is. He will be deprived of all the benefits of the union, and we, as a National organization, will strike on any building in any part of the United States at which he lays a cornerstone or does any construction work."

LETTER FROM SENATOR MASON.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 6.—United States Senator Mason was recently invited to make a speech at a forthcoming barbecue and picnic to be given by the colored people of Joliet and vicinity. The Senator, who is rusticating at York Beach, Me., says in a letter:

"I will be there if possible. If I cannot, you will know I have been kept by most important business. I want to quote to your people Lincoln, saying, 'No man is good enough to govern another man without his consent,' and that means white men, brown men, and black men. It will be time enough to make brown slaves in the Philippines and teach them government when we have taught ourselves enough to stop mobs and use the courts in our own country."

"Day Line" tells in two words the history of the most delightful one day's journey in the world.—Adv.

RAPID TRANSIT IN SIGHT

Mr. Whalen's Proposed Contract Amendments Approved.

WORK MAY BE BEGUN SOON

Mr. Rives, After Hearing Mr. Whalen, Intimates that the Board Will Adopt His Suggestions.

A long step toward the solution of the rapid transit problem was taken yesterday when George L. Rives of the Rapid Transit Commission and Edward M. Shepard of counsel to the commission met with Corporation Counsel Whalen and discussed the latter's proposed amendments to the contract for the construction of the underground tunnel. After the conference Mr. Rives stated that both himself and Mr. Shepard regarded Mr. Whalen's amendments as reasonable, and intimated that when presented to the full board they would be adopted.

After this action is taken, Mr. Rives said, no time would be lost in going ahead with the preliminary work of construction. Neither Mr. Rives nor Mr. Shepard was willing to name a date on which the work will be begun, but Mr. Whalen expressed himself as confident that it would be well under way by the first of the year. By that he meant that the advertisement for bids would be published and that, probably, the surveys would be started.

The conference lasted about two hours, and, according to Mr. Rives, all of Mr. Whalen's terms were carefully considered. "We met with Mr. Whalen," Mr. Rives said, "at his suggestion, and we are in full accord with him. Mr. Shepard and myself had much to do with drawing up the contract. While our decision is not final, we feel confident that the points Mr. Whalen has made will receive the indorsement of the full board.

"The principal amendments made by the Corporation Counsel were those relating to the wages to be paid to laborers and the endowment of the City Law Department with the right to take charge of all condemnation proceedings. These were readily agreed to by Mr. Shepard and myself. The labor law, which was passed by the last Legislature, would apply to this work anyway, but it is well enough to have it in the contract as Mr. Whalen wished. As to the condemnation of property, it was already provided for in the law creating the Rapid Transit Commission.

"Mr. Whalen will prepare a letter to the commission, which will be read at its next meeting, and action will doubtless be taken on it then. The Corporation Counsel has made a suggestion regarding the construction of subways in the tunnel. It is our opinion that this matter will not interfere with the letting of the contract, as the act provides for pipe galleries. These must be incidental, however. What we are after is rapid transit first."

"Did not syndicates which proposed bidding for the contract insist on having the privilege of letting or using the subways?" Mr. Rives was asked.

"I do not like the word 'insist,'" he replied, "but I will say that the law and the contract provide that the contractor shall only use the tunnel for railroad purposes, reserving to the city the right to use the pipe galleries for municipal purposes."

"If the contract is approved by the Corporation Counsel, will it have to go to the Municipal Assembly before bids are advertised for?" was next asked.

Mr. Shepard replied to this question, saying: "No. The consent of the municipal authorities to the plans and specifications was secured long ago."

Mr. Rives was asked if the contract provided for the building of the road by sections, as Controller Coler has suggested.

"There will be no difficulty on that score," was the reply.

It was learned after the meeting that this is one of the points which Mr. Whalen will suggest to the Rapid Transit Commission in his forthcoming letter. Mr. Rives added that there was nothing new in Mr. Coler's suggestion in regard to the method of construction, as that matter was discussed during the controversy over the debt limit soon after the Van Wyck administration came into power.

When asked if there were any matters in the contract which would permit the contractor to take advantage of the city if he saw fit, Mr. Rives replied with a smile. "We will try to see that the contractor does not gain any advantage over the city. I believe the city's interests are safe."

At this point Mr. Whalen exclaimed: "What we want is rapid transit."

"So do we," Mr. Rives replied emphatically.

"Well," said Mr. Whalen, "this administration is committed to it, and we will push it through."

Mr. Rives and Mr. Shepard bowed as if in assent, and bade the Corporation Counsel good-day, and then left the office. Later Mr. Whalen said he had made a number of suggestions as to changes in the contract, but he did not desire to mention them. He intimated, however, that one of them was to vest in the city the right to use the pipe galleries, either for its own use or for the purpose of subletting them to telephone and other electric companies or to compressed air or cold storage concerns, and that another was for sectional construction.

Controller Coler was not present, because, as he said on Tuesday, he had not been invited. Instead he sent this letter:

Sept. 6, 1899.

The Hon. John Whalen, Corporation Counsel:

Sir: I understand that you are about to communicate to the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission certain modifications of the contract heretofore submitted to you for your approval as to form, which modifications you deem necessary to be made before you affix your signature thereto.

Permit me to call your attention to one very important feature as to which I believe the contract in question is silent. I refer to the making of some adequate provision for the construction of subways in connection with the railroad tunnel, from the operation of which the city might secure an immense revenue owing to the recently highly developed use of electricity, heat, light, power, &c.

It may be that under existing legislation the Rapid Transit Commission would not have the power to contract for the building of such subways; but there is no reason why the contract should not provide an option in favor of the city in case favorable legislation should be obtained at the next session of the Legislature. A clause inserted in the contract giving the city the right to order the contractor to construct such a subway (when duly authorized by law) in conformity with the general plan and scheme of the railroad tunnel, might be the means of securing to the city an immense revenue which otherwise might be lost. Very truly yours,

BIRD S. COLER, Controller.

None of the members was willing to talk about prospective bidders or whether more than one contractor would make an effort to get the job of construction. During a talk with Mr. Rives on this topic, Mr. Rives was asked if the Municipal Assembly would not have authority to pass the bonds to pay for the work, and he replied: "That is a matter for the contractor and his attorney to discuss." Mr. Rives would not discuss his meaning.

H. H. Vreeland, the President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, when asked if his company would bid, said that he did not know. In regard to the report that William C. Whitney had secured capital in Europe for the construction and lease of the tunnel Mr. Vreeland said:

"Mr. Whitney does not need to go to Europe for capital if he desires to bid for this contract, either for himself, a syndicate, or the Metropolitan Street Railway Company."

When asked if Mr. Whitney would be a bidder, Mr. Vreeland replied: "Ask Mr. Whitney."

Mr. Whitney said he had given the subject no thought since last May, when the Metropolitan Company, which had made an offer providing for a perpetual franchise and ten-cent fare, withdrew its proposition.

It was said in street railroad circles, however, that the Metropolitan Company would be one of the bidders under the present contract, which limits the franchise to fifty years, and restricts the fare at most 5 cents, and that forcibly the Third Avenue Railroad Company would also be a bidder. None of the Third Avenue Company's officials would discuss the matter.

Printers' Union for Rapid Transit.

Typographical Union No. 6 and the Allied Printing Trades, including all branches of the printing and publishing business in this city, will hold a mass meeting on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at Cooper Union, to voice the sentiments of their members on rapid transit and to insist that the municipal authorities begin operations at once for the building of an underground tunnel. All citizens are invited to attend.

GLEASON RUN OUT OF TOWN.

Ex-Mayor's Presence in Jamaica Objected To—Swears Out a Warrant for Policeman Cummings.

Ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City was indignant yesterday. He claims he was assaulted in Jamaica Tuesday by Policeman James Cummings and then run out of town. His anger had not cooled off until he appeared before City Magistrate Healy in Long Island City and swore out a warrant for Cummings, who, he said, was attached to the court squad at Jamaica.

The story as told by the former ruler of Long Island City is that Tuesday morning he had business in Jamaica and went there. He alighted from a train and started to the old Court House, where he intended to visit the County Clerk's office. On the way while he was passing through Fulton Street some one tapped him on the shoulder.

He turned and saw a man walking a little behind him. He did not have his strong glasses on, and could not tell who the man was. He supposed it was a friend, and when the man asked what he was doing in Jamaica, Mr. Gleason replied, he says, that he was going to the County Clerk's office. He says he was surprised when in answer he was told he had better get out of Jamaica, as he was not wanted there.

When he thought this was a joke and laughed the man grabbed him by the collar, turned him toward the station, and then escorted him to the train. Mr. Gleason says he submitted to being shipped back to Long Island City because any excitement is liable to be fatal owing to the weak state of his heart.

He made a second trip in the afternoon to Jamaica, and was again accosted by the same man, who ordered him to get out of Jamaica forthwith because he was a disturber, and was always seeking to make trouble for other people. The wordy attack was such, Mr. Gleason says, that he became excited and his heart troubled him. He again allowed himself to be escorted to the station.

He was so weak from heart trouble that when he reached there he had to grab hold of the railing near the chopper's box and hold on. There he told the man who had twice run him out of town that only for his weak heart he would not go so easily, and that if the affair had occurred a few years ago he would have thrown the stranger through the near-by window. He was then so weak he could hardly stand.

Mr. Gleason claims the man who ran him out of town plainly told him that he meant by making trouble was trouble for the leaders of the Democratic Party. The ex-Mayor says he was informed that the man was Policeman Cummings.

At the Jamaica Police Station last night the Sergeant in charge of the desk said that Policeman Cummings of that precinct, who is detailed at the Corporation Counsel's office in Jamaica, reported sick yesterday. The Sergeant said he had not heard of any trouble between Cummings and ex-Mayor Gleason Tuesday. There was no record at the station of such trouble.

LONDON'S HEAT RECORD BROKEN.

High Temperature, with Much Humidity, Produces Distress.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—So far as known this is the hottest Summer ever experienced in London. Meteorological records go back only twenty-seven years, and show a maximum of 90 degrees in the shade.

The heat to-day is killing, and is accompanied by full humidity. A terrific thunderstorm which passed over the city to-day hardly lessened the temperature.

WOLVES IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Hotel Keepers Report Many—Guides and Woodsmen Are Skeptical.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, Sept. 6.—The following from one of the local newspapers may be of interest to those who think that the Adirondacks are getting too tame:

"It is said that Charles E. Moore of Trenton Falls recently shot a wolf near Jock's Lake, on Honnedaga Lake, in Hamilton County, which lies about seventy miles (air line) southwest of Saranac Lake Village, in the Adirondack League Preserve. Mr. Moore, who keeps a hotel in Trenton Falls, is quoted as saying that many deer are being killed by wolves. Guides and woodsmen in the more northern portions of the mountains are inclined to be skeptical about these stories. Some more definite information from Hamilton and Herkimer Counties, aside from that furnished by hotel keepers, will be awaited with interest. The Adirondack wilderness may stand in immediate danger from being overrun by packs of bloodthirsty wolves, but it is doubted."

CREMATION BY LIQUID AIR.

Company Formed and Plans for Crematory at Nyack Made.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The syndicate which recently negotiated for the purchase of the Nyack Rural Cemetery, for a large liquid aid crematory, took possession today. Plans for the crematory have been prepared, and work will commence at once under the management of Dr. Emmons, President of the American Liquid Air Company, New York.

A company has been formed entitled Nyack Rural Cemetery Association. The following officers were elected to-day: President—Stephen Merritt; Vice President—F. E. Campbell; Secretary—Rev. Ross Taylor; Controller—V. A. Prentice, all of New York City.

ALLOWS SALE OF INTOXICANTS.

An Old Decision May Enable Druggists to Deal in Some Liquors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A decision of Justice Brewer has been raked up which may enable druggists to sell some kinds of liquor in communities under the control of the Federal Government, where such practices are supposed to be prohibited.

The District of Columbia Pharmaceutical Association has been trying to find out how it can prevent the sale of certain kinds of malt extracts, and has been enlisting the aid of the District Government. As a result of an investigation of the legal aspect of the question it has been found that the act of Congress regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors contains no definition of intoxicating liquors. An opinion given by the District Attorney cites an old decision of Justice Brewer, holding that the question whether any particular compound is within or without the law is a question of fact.

AUTOMOBILES FOR CHINA.

Consul Goodnow Says Chinese Will Not Buy Before Seeing Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—In a report on the difficulties of selling automobiles to Chinamen, Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, gives an amusing view of the Chinese character. He says that it is simply impossible to sell anything which they have not seen to wealthy Chinese. They shy at automobiles because they have never seen any, and cannot imagine what they are like.

"The average Chinaman," Mr. Goodnow says, "has seen so few new things that it is not easy for him to exert his imagination."

He says that this habit of mind has infected even the foreigners at Shanghai, and urges American dealers not to try to sell automobiles to either Chinese or foreigners by means of descriptions or catalogues. He proposes that ambitious dealers make a present of an automobile to some well-known person in Shanghai, making him agree to use it constantly and prominently, so that the Chinese may become accustomed to the startling innovation.

The place, he says, is ideal for motor vehicles. The town is level, the roads macadamized, and the climate such that everybody drives. The report is sent in answer to some queries from a Chicago firm.

Fast Time on Lackawanna Railroad.
Train leaving New York 10 each morning, arrives St. Louis 2 next afternoon, Kansas City 9:30 next evening. All accommodations. 429 Broadway.—Adv.

DREYFUS LINKED WITH ESTERHAZY

The Generals Assert the Men Were Accomplices.

LABORI THREATENS TO QUIT

Angered by Jouaust's Decisions He Says He Will Withdraw.

End of Trial in Sight—Prisoner's Fate May Hang Upon the Kaiser's Reply to Labori's Request to Allow Schwarzkoppen to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Sept. 6.—Maitre Labori has been informed indirectly that

opportunity, declaring that the admission of the evidence of this foreigner justified his application regarding Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi.

Maître Labori insisted that the appearance of Cernuschi on the witness stand was quite without precedent, but the anti-Dreyfusards point out, and with a certain amount of reason, that the counsel for the defense were really the first to introduce foreign testimony, as they summoned the English journalist, Rowland Strong, on the question of Esterhazy's confession that he wrote the bordereau.

Anyway, it can be safely asserted that the admission of Cernuschi as a witness for the prosecution came as a veritable godsend to the defense, giving them almost at the last moment a more or less legitimate basis for Maître Labori's application to summon the German and Italian attachés.

WILL IGNORE TESTIMONY.

The anti-Dreyfusards assert that the members of the court-martial will ignore the affirmations of Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi, because they recognize that the testimony of these officers will be given by order, with a view to save their own spy, but in less prejudiced circles it is believed that the court cannot disregard the solemn declarations of the two attachés without giving rise to a still graver situation, in an international sense, than now prevails.

The public proceedings were marked by three important episodes. The first was Gen. Zurlinden's admission that the erasure and restitution of Esterhazy's name in the petit bleu could not have been perpetrated by Col. Picquart, and consequently, must be attributed to some one inside the general staff.

The second was the declaration by M. Paleologue that the secret dossier contained a document which showed that Col. Schwarzkoppen admitted his relations with Esterhazy, and that Schwarzkoppen, in the opinion of Paleologue, sent to Esterhazy the identical petit bleu for which Col. Picquart was detained ten months on a charge of forgery.

THE NEW ACCUSATION.

The third was Gen. Billot's insinuation that Esterhazy and Capt. Dreyfus were accomplices, which led to an impassioned protestation on the part of the accused, and to a thrilling scene between Maître Labori and Col. Jouaust, resulting in the advocate's excited denunciation of Col. Jouaust's treatment of him, a denunciation tantamount to an accusation of open partiality.

Gen. Zurlinden's admission that Col. Picquart could not have perpetrated the erasure in the petit bleu was a startling incident. Because, although he declared that the matter formed only a small point in the prosecution of Picquart and that, so far as he was concerned, the proceedings were only instituted in order not to allow a French officer to lie beneath the blow of the charges brought against him by Major Lauth, yet the fact that Col. Picquart languished ten months in prison under these unproved accusations cannot be regarded otherwise than as a blot upon the reputation of Gen. Zurlinden, and still more of the General Staff.

Then the statement by M. Paleologue that Col. Schwartzkoppen had admitted that it was almost certain that the petit bleu was sent by him, or caused to be sent by him, to Esterhazy, caused a sensation, as being the first official testimony to the treason of Esterhazy. And it was certainly a strong point in favor of Dreyfus, the importance of which was immediately seen by the prosecution and shortly subsequently in Gen. Billot's broad insinuation of complicity between Dreyfus and Esterhazy.

LABORI LOSES SELF-CONTROL.

From a spectacular viewpoint, however, the great event of the sitting was the battle royal between Maître Labori and Col. Jouaust over certain questions which the advocate wished put to Gen. Billot. Maître Labori lost control of himself under the influence of his deep feeling of indignation and his belief that Col. Jouaust was deliberately gagging him in the interest of the military clique. His voice, which at first resounded through the courtroom, became choked with emotion. The spectators held their breath as he retorted defiantly to Col. Jouaust's refusal to put the questions, his words drowning Jouaust's voice in an irresistible torrent, whose force was heightened by his passionate gestures.

When he finally fell back in his seat with a look of hopeless indignation, his face blanched and his fingers twitched spasmodically—a speaking testimony to the high tension to which his nerves had been wrought by fruitless combat with the iron ruling of the bench.

Capt. Dreyfus too, in his vehement protest against Gen. Billot's insinuation of his complicity with Esterhazy, recalled his anguished outbreak early in the trial.

It was a strange contrast to hear him a little later, when he had apparently mastered his feelings, deliver an argumentative reply to Major Gallopin of the artillery in a calm, moderate tone. Indeed, one was almost tempted to imagine that his emotional outcry in reply to Gen. Billot was a piece of theatricality.

Major Gallopin's evidence left a decidedly unfavorable impression, despite the plausibility of the explanation given by Dreyfus.

JOUAUST AND LABORI CLASH.

Counsel Says the President of the Court-Martial Rules Out Questions That Aid the Defendant.

RENNES, Sept. 6.—Two hours at the opening of the third day of the fifth week of the sitting of the court-martial for the trial of Capt. Dreyfus of the artillery on the charge of treason in furnishing secret information to a foreign Government were spent behind closed doors. The length of time occupied in the examination of Eugene de Cernuschi, the Austrian refugee and witness for the prosecution, was the subject of much remark, as being indicative of the fact that the court found this witness to be worthy of more consideration than it had been supposed he deserved.

The exciting episode of the morning's sitting was a scene in which M. Labori, Gen. Billot, Col. Jouaust, and Capt. Dreyfus participated. Things had progressed quietly and even monotonously up to that time. "La Dame Blanche," with her famous pearls in her ears and around her neck, kept whispering to her companion. Others who from the first had taken the keenest interest in every word uttered in the court seemed bored, and the intense heat in the room sent several to sleep.

DREYFUS PROTESTS.

Suddenly, when Gen. Billot, in low, even tones, again brought out what many declared is the General's last card, namely, the complicity of Dreyfus and Esterhazy, there was a remarkable change of scene. M. Labori, in terrible excitement and waving his arms, protested in a ringing voice. Dreyfus, who had been sitting like a statue, also jumped to his feet, despite the restraining hand that a gendarme placed upon his shoulder, and with his face flaming with passion said, addressing Col. Jouaust: "I protest, Colonel. I protest against this odious accusation."

M. Labori at the same time was demanding to be heard. Col. Jouaust, equally determined not to hear him, called out: "Maître Labori, I refuse to allow you to speak."

When M. Labori finally gave up and sat down he was deathly pale and trembling like a leaf.

The largest audience yet assembled in the Lycée was present when the open session began at 8:30 o'clock.

Senator Trarieux, former Minister of Justice, at once resumed his deposition, which was interrupted by the adjournment of the court yesterday. M. Trarieux took up the testimony of Savignaud, the witness for the prosecution, who had claimed to have seen letters addressed to M. Scheurer-Kestner, formerly Vice President of the Senate, by Lieut. Col. Picquart while Savignaud was Picquart's orderly in Tunis. M. Trarieux declared that Savignaud was a perjurer, and that two officers visited Savignaud before the court-martial opened. M. Trarieux hinting that the officers drilled Savignaud on the testimony he was to give.

Savignaud replied, reiterating the truth of his previous testimony.

Lieut. Col. Picquart then arose and repeated his denial of Savignaud's story.

M. Trarieux delivered his testimony in an emphatic tone. He reviewed the question of the "petit bleu," which, he said, he was convinced was authentic. He proceeded to comment upon the questionable rôle played by Commandant Lauth in the affair.

PICQUART ACCUSED.

Commandant Lauth interrupted the witness, asking that he be allowed a hearing, and on the conclusion of M. Trarieux's deposition, Commandant Lauth confronted him. The Commandant declared that he had acted honestly throughout, and that he had not the least doubt of Lieut. Col. Picquart's falsification of the "petit bleu" in order to incriminate Major Esterhazy.

A striking incident occurred when Commandant Lauth, a moment later, asserted that Lieut. Col. Picquart had always shown the greatest contempt for the officers of his bureau, asserting that on one occasion Picquart had brought to the General Staff, in the presence of Mesdames Henry and Lauth, a woman, Mme. D., who was the wife of a magistrate, and, Lauth intimated, Picquart's mistress.

Lieut. Col. Picquart arose and cried: "I protest absolutely."

At the same time there arose from the spectators a chorus of indignant cries of "Oh!" "Canaille!" "Cochon!" and "Misérable!"

The gendarmes were ordered to repress the outbursts of indignation which had been evoked by the conduct of Commandant Lauth in publicly naming a woman in a scandalous connection.

Gen. Zurlinden, formerly Minister of War, followed Commandant Lauth at the witness bar. Gen. Zurlinden spoke in justification of his action while he was Military Governor of Paris and Minister of War in the matter of the Prosecution of Lieut. Col. Picquart, taking the ground that the measure was absolutely necessary in order that the court should clear up the charge of forgery brought against Picquart. Moreover, Gen. Zurlinden said, the Minister of Justice had persuaded him to send Lieut. Col. Picquart before a military court.

M. Trarieux replied to Gen. Zurlinden, reproaching him with Lieut. Col. Picquart's ten months in prison.

M. Labori then asked a question of Gen. Zurlinden regarding the petit bleu. Col. Jouaust, President of the court-martial, refused to put the question on the ground that the court was engaged in the trial of Dreyfus, and not of the Picquart affair.

LABORI ATTACKS ZURLINDEN.

M. Labori, however, insisted, taking the ground that the petit bleu demonstrated the guilt of Major Esterhazy, and that consequently it was very important for Dreyfus.

M. Labori then proceeded in his attack on Gen. Zurlinden, who admitted that the magisterial handwriter showed that the petit bleu was not tampered with when it first arrived at the Intelligence Department, and that consequently Picquart could not have been guilty, as alleged, of distorting the document.

M. Labori asked that M. Paleologue, the expert of the Foreign Office, be consulted with reference to the reading before the court of diplomatic documents which established irrefutably the authenticity of the petit bleu.

M. Paleologue, who sits behind the Judges, came to the front of the stage and said that he did not know to what documents M. Labori alluded.

"The document," replied M. Labori, "in which is recounted a conversation between M. Delcassé, a former Prime Minister, and Count von Münster-Ledenburg, German Ambassador to Paris, in the course of which Count von Münster-Ledenburg had said Col. Schwarzkoppen had admitted that he sent Major Esterhazy a number of telegraphic cards or petit bleus."

PALEOLOGUE AWAKENS INTEREST.

M. Paleologue responded that what M. Labori said was quite true, and that the document belonged to the diplomatic dossier. As to the petit bleu in question, added M. Paleologue, Col. Schwarzkoppen could affirm whether he wrote it himself or whether he had not seen it; but in any case, M. Paleologue said, he believed it was sent by Col. Schwarzkoppen.

This declaration by the expert of the Foreign Office created a marked sensation in court.

M. Trarieux again entered upon a long statement, in the course of which he said Major Esterhazy was acquitted, not judged.

Col. Jouaust stopped M. Trarieux, saying he must not speak that way of Judges. M. Trarieux replied that he had not referred to Judges, but to "la chose Jugee."

Col. Jouaust then pointed out that M. Trarieux was taking M. Labori's place and making a regular speech for the defense.

Gen. Billot now confronted M. Trarieux in reply to the latter's criticism of him. Gen. Billot was much affected, and spoke in a husky voice. He began by declaring that M. Trarieux had delivered an eloquent oration, but that it was special pleading for Dreyfus and Picquart, and an arraignment of former Ministers.

LABORI AND JOUAUST CLASH.

Gen. Billot praised Lieut. Col. Picquart for his services in the army, and declared that he had the greatest confidence in him—a confidence which, however, he had since been compelled to withdraw. Then, discussing Picquart's investigation of the suspicions against Major Esterhazy, Gen. Billot said:

"Even if Esterhazy should be proved a traitor, that would not prove Dreyfus innocent, for in cases of espionage it very often occurs that there are several accomplices."

M. Labori wished to question Gen. Billot, and an altercation with Col. Jouaust ensued. Finally, M. Labori cried:

"Allow me to remark, Mr. President, that it has never been said that Dreyfus had an accomplice in Esterhazy."

Capt. Dreyfus, who heard Gen. Billot's statement with evident excitement, also sprang to his feet, and shouted:

"I protest against this odious accusation."

The audience appeared to be impressed by this vehement protest.

M. Labori again insisted that he be allowed to question Gen. Billot. Col. Jouaust still refused, and a heated wrangle once more ensued. M. Labori made a passionate protest against the attitude of Col. Jouaust, who then said:

"I decline to allow you to speak."

M. Labori retorted excitedly:

"I bow to your ruling, but I take note that every time I put a question which is irresistible you refuse to allow it."

This declaration, counsel for defense delivered in a ringing voice, punctuating his utterances with striking gestures. The audience burst into loud applause, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Col. Jouaust said:

"If this demonstration is renewed I will have the courtroom cleared. Have you anything more to say, Maître Labori?

M. Labori replied:

"No; because—and I speak with the utmost respect—I am prevented from putting any questions touching the core of the affair. I reserve the right to take such action as regard for my responsibility compels me to take up."

This scene was the climax of the strained relations which have prevailed between the President of the court-martial, Col. Jouaust, and M. Labori, principal counsel for the accused, almost from the very outset of the trial.

COUNSEL MAY HURT THE CASE.

M. Labori has many times bitterly complained that Col. Jouaust prevented him from putting probing questions, and for the moment M. Labori abstained from asking witnesses such questions, fearing that by so doing he might do more harm than good to his client. In view of the manifest irritation displayed by the President of the court whenever M. Labori has risen to his feet in the last few days, however, the advocate resumed his former aggressive cross-examining methods, resulting in to-day's crisis.

M. Labori was extremely excited and hardly able to contain himself with indignation, and, when afterward asked if he had any questions to put to other witnesses, he replied, pertly, "No; nothing at all."

It is doubtful, however, if this attitude on the part of counsel will assist Capt. Dreyfus.

Major Gallopin, an officer of the artillery, was then examined. He proved a rather unfavorable witness for Dreyfus, whom, he declared, he once met on the Boulevard St. Germain, carrying a voluminous package, which he said contained secret papers treating of mobilization, and which he was carrying to the Geographical Bureau.

Dreyfus was questioned regarding this statement by Major Gallopin, and admitted that he sometimes took documents home to facilitate work; but he said that he did not recall the particular incident to which Major Gallopin referred. This admission by Dreyfus made a bad impression, especially when the next witness, Major Hirsch-Auer, deposed that he heard Dreyfus express a desire to go to the manoeuvres. Major Hirsch-Auer, however, could not remember the exact date.

Capt. Dreyfus replied: "It is very possible that I expressed regrets that I would be unable to go to the manoeuvres, and, what is certain, we all knew that none of the prisoners would go."

Lieut. Col. Picquart was called to the witness stand, and said that Dreyfus never applied to him for leave to go to the manoeuvres, adding that he was surprised no inquiry had been made upon this point to the chief of Dreyfus's bureau.

Col. Jouaust then read a letter from the Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, dated last Saturday, recalling the date of the report on Madagascar, which had enabled him to fix the date of the bordereau as August, 1894. This report, he added, was drawn up in the Third Bureau of the General Staff, and consequently an indiscretion might have been committed by an officer employed in the bureau.

DE CLAM COMPLAINS.

The deposition of Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam, which was taken by Magistrate Travenier, was then read. It was more remarkable as being a repetition of de Clam's former evidence, than as containing any new revelations. This was what the defense feared, and the reason they declared they had little faith in the result of an ex-parte examination.

In his deposition, Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam complains of calumnies of which he had been the victim and which Commandant Cuignet had not succeeded in proving, declaring further that he had no relations with Lieut. Col. Henry but admitting relations with Major Esterhazy.

De Clam affirms that in communicating the secret dossier to the court-martial of 1894, he acted purely as a messenger, and knows nothing more. He says Dreyfus always proclaimed his innocence. The deposition ended with copies of letters from Mme. Dreyfus establishing the fact that Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam's relations with her were always courteous.

The court-martial adjourned for the day on the conclusion of the reading of Du Paty de Clam's deposition.

As the audience was leaving the courtroom, Lieut. Col. Picquart's brother-in-law, Gast, rushed at Commandant Lauth and tried to strike him for having introduced the subject of Picquart's mistress in his testimony to-day. Gendarmes intervened and persuaded M. Gast to leave the precincts of the court.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The secret examination of M. Eugene de Cernuschi, the Austrian refugee and witness for the prosecution, occupied the time of the court-martial from the hour of its convening, at 6:30 A. M., until 8:30 o'clock.

The public sitting of the court opened at 8:45 o'clock A. M., with a brief exchange of unimportant remarks between Maître Demange and Gen. Roget. Senator Trarieux, formerly Minister of Justice, was then recalled to the witness stand. After a desultory discussion of the character of Lieut. Col. Picquart's former orderly, Savignaud, who had testified for the prosecution, which seemed to show that Savignaud had more or less maligned his former master, M. Labori questioned M. Trarieux with regard to the petit bleu.

M. Trarieux replied that he had examined the petit bleu, which had been the cause of the accusation against Lieut. Col. Picquart. If the witness had not known in the first place that the genuine document had been falsified he would not have received Picquart at his house the day the latter was to be arrested. The witness had not accused Commandant Lauth any more than others.

Lauth had not believed the document might have been tampered with until after he was asked to conceal the traces of its having been torn. He must have yielded to the influence of the plotting rampant at that time.

EXPLANATORY.—Picquart received the petit bleu, or pneumatic message card, in March, 1896, from a secret agent at the office of Col. von Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché. The card was in fragments. It was given to Commandant Lauth to be "reconstructed." It was then photographed. In translation it read as follows:

"Above all I await a more detailed explanation than what you gave me the other day in regard to the question at issue. In consequence I beg you to give it to me in writing, so that I may judge if I can continue my relations with the house of R— or not. C.

"A Monsieur Commandant Esterhazy,

"27, Rue de la Bienfaisance a Paris."

The card was in the handwriting of Col. von Schwarzkoppen. It formed the basis of Picquart's investigation against Esterhazy. A close examination of the card was made by Commandant Cuignet a year ago. The fact was then revealed that the name "Esterhazy" had been written in. Picquart was at once charged with making the alteration. A closer examination showed that, although "Esterhazy" had been written in, there were still evidences that the original word was also "Esterhazy." The first photograph of the document betrays no signs of erasures.

It is believed that Henry or Lauth tampered with the card in order to make it appear that Picquart erased the original name and then wrote in Esterhazy's name.

M. Trarieux vehemently defended Picquart against the charge of tampering with the petit bleu, the original genuineness of which was proved by the very use to which Picquart had put it when he submitted to his superiors the scheme of decoy letters which he proposed to send to Major Esterhazy, in which was to be introduced the exact wording of the petit bleu.

Picquart, therefore, was a man of untarnished honor when he was prosecuted for forgery. When the witness investigated the real motives of the prosecution he learned that Picquart was accused of making erasures in the petit bleu. All the evidence showed that Picquart was not connected with the erasures, which thus constituted a new forgery and a new device to squelch Picquart.

"I cannot believe," added the ex-Minister of Justice warmly, "that the number of persons who perpetrated these forgeries was very great. We have discovered one source from which emanated other forgeries. I have not far to go to seek him."

M. Trarieux's remarks brought Commandant Lauth to his feet. The Commandant declared that he took no exception to Picquart's instructions to look for traces of the tearing of the petit bleu, but that when he saw the use Picquart wished to make of the petit bleu he opposed the project.

LAUTH IS AROUSED.

Lauth proceeded to accuse Picquart of the most profound contempt for the officers of his department and their home life. The day of the Czar's entry into Paris, Commandant Lauth asserted, Picquart introduced to the witness and Mme. Henry a woman unfit to be in their society and whom they had since discovered to be the wife of a Magistrate.

Lieut. Col. Picquart sprang to his feet and vigorously protested against the monstrous allegation.

Gen. Zurlinden followed. He explained that he deposed both in the capacity of Military Governor of Paris and Minister of War. He had played a most prominent part in the Du Paty de Clam, Picquart, and Esterhazy cases. The proceedings in the case of Major Du Paty de Clam had caused him great anxiety. The witness wished for more light with regard to the ground upon which revision of the trial of Capt. Dreyfus was demanded, and the charges emanating from other officers of the General Staff against Lieut. Col. Picquart. He thought it absolutely necessary that the charge of forgery against Picquart should be cleared up by the court. Lieut. Col. Picquart was then in the custody of the civil authorities, but the Minister of Justice drove the witness to have him arraigned before a court-martial, not for making an erasure in a document, which was insignificant, but for forgery.

EXPLANATORY.—Zurlinden's connection with Picquart's case was as follows: In the Summer of 1898 Picquart was arrested with his lawyer, Maître Deblois, by the correctional police, charged with having conveyed to his counsel documents belonging to the War Office—he had already been found guilty before a Military Court of Inquiry on this charge, and had been dismissed from the service.

Zurlinden became Minister of War Sept. 6; he at once issued an order for Picquart's trial before a military court on the charge of forging the petit bleu. The order was withheld until Zurlinden, having retired from the War Office, resumed his position as Military Governor of Paris.

The order was then executed on the first day of Picquart's trial in the Sixth Chamber of the Correctional Police. Picquart was at once surrendered to the military authorities and taken to the prison of Cherche Midi.

While still a prisoner he was called as a witness before the Cour de Cassation. No sooner, however, had he delivered his testimony than Zurlinden ordered the court-martial to convene. It was Zurlinden's intention to have Picquart convicted of forgery, thus tending to discredit his testimony in the Dreyfus revision case.

The Cour de Cassation at once asserted its authority and ordered the courtmartial indefinitely postponed.

M. Trarieux broke in upon the deposition of Gen. Zurlinden to reproach the witness with being responsible for ten months' groundless imprisonment of Picquart and an unwarranted prosecution resulting in the dismissal of the charges.

LABORI MAY NOT SPEAK.

After further explanations by Gen. Zurlinden M. Labori asked permission to speak.

Col. Jouaust—Is it with regard to the evidence of M. Trarieux?

M. Labori—It is with reference to the erasure on the petit bleu.

Col. Jouaust (sharply)—In that case, no. We are trying Dreyfus; not the Picquart case.

M. Labori—Allow me, Mr. President. It is the question of a document alleged to be a device of Picquart's against Esterhazy, but which the defense maintains constitutes proof of Esterhazy's treachery.

M. Labori requested that the letter from the Minister of Justice to Gen. Zurlinden, alluded to in the deposition of the latter, be read. Gen. Zurlinden had asked that the Minister of Justice make a preliminary inquiry into the origin of the petit bleu, to which the Minister replied that Lieut. Col. Picquart was in the foreign service at the time the erasure from the document was made, and that the proposed inquiry was beyond the scope of the common law unless a civilian participated in the suspicious proceedings.

M. Labori pointed out that, contrary to Gen. Zurlinden's intimation, the erasure seemed even then to have assumed considerable importance in his mind.

Gen. Zurlinden replied:

"It was myself who discovered the erasure. I first thought it attributable to an attempt to remove a blot, and therefore it did not possess, in my mind, the importance which others attached to it."

M. Labori—Was the erasure subsequent to the first photograph?

EXCITEMENT IS INTENSE.

Gen. Zurlinden, amid intense excitement, admitted that the Tavernier inquiry showed that the petit bleu had not been scratched when it reached the Statistical Section of the Intelligence Department, and that consequently the erasure was not the work of Lieut. Col. Picquart.

M. Labori asked M. Paléologue's permission to read a document belonging to the diplomatic dossier conclusively proving, as he claimed, the genuineness of the petit bleu.

M. Paléologue—I do not know the document referred to.

M. Labori—The document relates to a conversation between M. Delcassé (former Prime Minister) and Count von Munster-Ledenburg (German Ambassador to Paris,) in which the Ambassador is represented to have said that Col. Schwarzkoppen admitted he had sent Major Esterhazy a number of telegraph forms.

M. Paléologue—I can only confirm M. Labori's statement. There is in the diplomatic dossier a document reciting a conversation between M. Delcassé and Count von Münster-Ledenburg, who stated that Col. Schwarzkoppen sent Major Esterhazy a number of petit bleus (telegrams.) As regards the petit bleu in this case, Col. Schwarzkoppen could not say he had written it himself, because he had not seen it; but the Ambassador said he believed it had been sent by him (Col. Schwarzkoppen.)

Replying to M. Labori, M. Trarieux dwelt at length upon the charges, which he described as fairy tales, against Picquart, who had been alleged to be an agent in the pay of the Dreyfus family, and whose object, as asserted, was to put Esterhazy, an innocent man, in the place of Dreyfus, the culprit.

M. Trarieux read a letter, which he wrote to Gen. Billot June 1, 1898, protesting against these falsehoods. To this letter Gen. Billot had replied that he had not instituted the inquiry. The judges had started with the investigation of the Esterhazy case, notwithstanding their conscientiousness, were, M. Trarieux asserted, absolutely deceived by stories then current. The Judges accepted as gospel all the lies of Esterhazy, who, though acquitted, was not tried.

EXPLANATORY.—Esterhazy was brought before a court-martial in January, 1898, charged with the authorship of the bordereau. He and the handwriting experts explained to the Court that the resemblance of his writing to that in the bordereau must be owing to the fact that Dreyfus had traced the document from Esterhazy's letters. No evidence was admitted which might have tended to confirm the charge.

Picquart, the chief witness, was treated like a defendant. Esterhazy was acquitted "by order," Jan. 11. On the following day Picquart was arrested by the military authorities, charged with having communicated certain documents once in his charge as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau to Maître Leblois. It was this charge that caused Picquart's dismissal from the army.

BILLOT ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY.

Col. Jouaust protested against the vehement language of the witness, who, he said, could not maintain statements affecting Judges.

"You are no longer giving evidence," added the President of the court-martial; "you are delivering a speech for the defense. You have assumed the rôle of counsel for the defense."

M. Labori—We make no complaint, Mr. President.

M. Trarieux—I regret that this remark should be made to me in such terms when I was merely replying to questions.

Gen. Billot at this juncture arose and strode rapidly to the platform. Speaking with suppressed excitement, he said he regretted he had not heard the first part of M. Trarieux's evidence yesterday, as he was aware that, like to-day's deposition, it was merely a speech in favor of Dreyfus and Picquart, and an accusation against former Ministers of War. M. Tarieux, Gen. Billot said, mentioned things which ought to have been left unspoken as a witness. He desired to associate himself with the protest just made by the President of the court.

As a former Minister, he was responsible for his acts, and he came forward to claim his share of responsibility. Gen. Billot admitted that Lieut. Col. Picquart was an officer of great merit in whom he had had the greatest confidence, a confidence which he regretted he no longer retained. The witness always obeyed the behests of conscience and considered with the greatest care all questions affecting the grave Dreyfus case. He had defended with all his force the chose jugée which had been intrusted to him. He protested against the course pursued by M. Trarieux.

Replying to M. Labori, Gen. Billot accepted entirely responsibility for the receipt given to Major Esterhazy for the "document liberateur" by the chief of the Cabinet, and expressed the opinion that even proof of Esterhazy's guilt would not acquit Dreyfus, as often several culprits were mixed up in espionage.

EXPLANATORY.—The actual receipt sent to Esterhazy when he returned the photographic copy of the "Ce Canaille de D—" document, which had been procured for him by Du Paty de Clam, and by means of which he had threatened the War Office and President Faure, reads as follows:

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

Ministere de la Guerre.—Cabinet du Ministre,

Paris, Nov. 16, 1897.

The Minister of War to M. le Commandant Walsin-Esterhazy, Paris:

Commandant: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th November. By it you have conveyed to me the photograph of a document which had been given to you by an unknown lady (the fictitious dame voilée) as coming from the Ministry of War.

By order, THE CHIEF OF CABINET:

(Signed) TORCY.

Esterhazy had already—Nov. 12—declared to President Faure that he had in his possession "a secret document, the care of which is intrusted to the General Staff, and consequently the Chief of the General Staff himself is personally responsible."

LABORI ORDERED TO SIT.

M. Labori—That goes without saying. But, excuse me, Mr. President; it has never been said that Dreyfus had an accomplice in Esterhazy. We must know if the prosecution or accusation is approaching that theory.

EXPLANATORY.—Gen. Billot's statement reveals the plan of campaign which, it has long been rumored, the Generals would adopt as a last resort. Esterhazy even mentioned this plan—the springing upon the court-martial that Esterhazy and Henry were the accomplices of Dreyfus—in an interview published in Le Matin of Sept. 25, last, and he said:

"I can hardly believe that so abominable an idea can have originated in a human brain. But if it really be—mark well my words—the result of that move not only will be that the present case will utterly collapse, but also it will mean entire annihilation of all those men whom I still persist in not slaying yet, although I have it in my power to do so."

At this juncture the prisoner startled the court by shouting in ringing tones:

"I protest against such an odious accusation."

Col. Jouaust—I must ask you, M. Labori, to observe more moderation.

M. Labori—I never uttered an immoderate word.

Col. Jouaust—Your tone is improper.

M. Labori—I am not altogether master of my tone.

Col. Jouaust—Unless you can control your tone I forbid you to speak.

M. Labori—I must submit to your ruling; but I note the fact that I am forbidden to speak every time I enter upon ground where my position is irresistible.

This retort by counsel for the defense aroused immense excitement in the courtroom. Cheers broke out, drowning the murmurs of the Generals and their supporters.

Col. Jouaust, after quiet had been restored, remarked that if the demonstrations were renewed the courtroom would be cleared. The President of the court-martial then asked M. Labori if he had any questions to put.

M. Labori—I speak respectfully; but since it is impossible for me to approach those questions which are the very core of the trial, I reserve the right to adopt such line of action as my responsibility and the rights of the defense compel me to take.

Col. Jouaust (sharply)—Sit down!

M. Labori—I resume my seat; but not by order.

Col. Jouaust—Call the witness Gallopin.

Major Gallopin of the artillery deposed that Dreyfus never asked him for information. He once met Dreyfus carrying a package and asked him what it contained. Dreyfus replied that the package contained secret papers relating to mobilization, "which," he added, "I am taking to the Geographical Department to be destroyed as soon as printed."

Col. Jouaust (to the prisoner)—Did you take those papers home?

The Prisoner—I do not think so.

SAW DREYFUS WITH PAPERS.

Col. Jouaust (to the witness)—Where did you meet Dreyfus?

Major Gallopin—On the Boulevard St. Germain. He was going to the Avenue de l'Alma, where he was staying.

Capt. Dreyfus—There must be some confusion. It was perhaps transfer papers.

Col. Jouaust—Did you say you were taking the papers home?

Capt. Dreyfus—I do not remember.

Major Hirsch-Auer of the Engineers deposed that in 1894 he heard Dreyfus express the desire, which was very legitimate, to attend the manoeuvres. The witness minutely detailed circumstances which made him positive that Dreyfus proposed to attend the manoeuvres, but, curiously, the Major had entirely forgotten the dates.

Capt. Dreyfus corrected Major Hirsch-Auer on several points, and added:

"It is possible I expressed regret that I could not attend the manoeuvres; but what is certain is that we all knew we should not be present."

Major Hirsch-Auer suggested that Lieut. Col. Picquart might confirm his statement that Picquart declared that Dreyfus never asked to be allowed to attend the manoeuvres.

After the introduction of a letter purporting to fix the date of the bordereau as Aug. 6, 1894, the evidence of Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam, which was taken on commission by Magistrate Tavernier, was read.

In his deposition Du Paty de Clam began by replying to attacks against him as a soldier and citizen. He complained that slanderous statements unsupported by proof had been made regarding him. The witness laid stress upon the fact that the charges against him had been dismissed, and expressed the opinion that the sole object of his slanderers was to impugn the Judges who condemned Dreyfus in 1894. He denied that he ever had relations with Lieut. Col. Henry or that he was concerned with the publication of the article in the Eclair or with furnishing Esterhazy with the "document liberateur."

EXPLANATORY.—Proof that Du Paty de Clam wrote or inspired the article "Le Traitre" which appeared in L'Eclair of Sept. 14, 1896, is in the fact that the description of the arrest of Dreyfus therein contained is identical with that found in Du Paty's report of the arrest, extracts of which were incorporated in the indictment. Moreover, Du Paty de Clam's story told before the Cour de Cassation is similar to the two others in form, ideas, and expressions. It will be recalled that Dreyfus was arrested in Du Paty's office. Besides the prisoner and Du Paty, there were present Commandant Henry and M. Cochefert, the Chief of the municipal police.

The witness admitted that he had had relations with Major Esterhazy, and repeated the explanations with reference thereto which he gave before the Court of Cassation.

SAYS DREYFUS QUAILED.

With regard to the Dreyfus case, the witness declared that he was not connected with the discovery of the bordereau. It was only on pressure, the deposition continued, that the witness accepted the task of investigating the charges in this case. After detailing the course of this investigation, Du Paty de Clam said that the order for the arrest of Capt. Dreyfus had been distinctly issued quite independent of the dictation test.

The witness then described the famous dictation scene, in the course of which, he said, Dreyfus displayed an emotion in regarding the cause of which there might be differences of opinion, but the fact, witness asserted, was undeniable that M. Cochefert, the chief detective of the department, who was present, regarded the prisoner's agitation as an indication of his guilt. Dreyfus manifested his excitement by nervous movements of the jaw, and complained that his fingers were cold.

Du Paty de Clam defended himself against the charge of being a torturer of Capt. Dreyfus and his family. He said he had been intrusted with the transmission of the prisoner's letters to his wife, and that he had always treated Mme. Dreyfus with the greatest consideration.

With regard to the date of the bordereau, Du Paty de Clam expressed the opinion that it must have been written between the 15th and the 30th of August, 1894.

The witness denied statements attributed to him with regard to the incorrect versions of the Panizzardi telegram.

EXPLANATORY.—Nevertheless, the secret dossier contains a version of the Panizzardi telegram of Nov. 2, 1894, which has on the margin a note signed by Gen. Gonse saying that the text was furnished "by Commandant Du Paty de Clam from memory." The paper is No. 44 in the file and reads as follows:

"Capt. Dreyfus arrested. The Minister of War has proof of his relations with Germany. All my precautions are taken."

In regard to the "document libérateur," it was a photographic copy of the paper that Du Paty de Clam obtained for Esterhazy, and not the original.

Du Paty de Clam referred to the preparation, by himself and Col. Sandherr, of a secret commentary intended to show who was the traitor among the officers at the headquarters of the General Staff, "who must be a Capt. D—." None of the documents accompanying the commentary mentioned the Panizzardi telegram, nor the manufacture of a shell.

DREYFUS PROTESTED INNOCENCE.

The witness further asserted that in the communication of secret documents to the court-martial of 1894 he acted solely as a transmitting agent.

Regarding the interview with Capt. Dreyfus Du Paty de Clam declared that he never said to Dreyfus:

"The Minister knows you are innocent."

EXPLANATORY.—Dreyfus has never asserted that Du Paty said these words to him. At the end of Du Paty's final visit to Dreyfus, Dec. 31, 1894, eight days after conviction, Dreyfus wrote to Gen. Mercier as follows:

"I received, by order, the visit of Commandant Du Paty, to whom I once more declared that I was innocent, and that I had never even committed an imprudence. I am condemned. I have no favor to ask. But in the name of my honor, which I hope will one day be restored to me, it is my duty to beg you to continue your investigations. When I am gone let the search be kept up; it is the only favor that I solicit."

The Minister of War never spoke of delivering documents in order to obtain others. What Dreyfus said was:

"No, no, Major; I do not wish to plead extenuating circumstances. My counsel has promised me that in three, five, or six years my innocence will be admitted."

Later Dreyfus said: "Major, I know your belief. I have not opposed it. I know you are an honest man, but I assure you you have made a mistake. Seek what you call my accomplices and what I call the culprits, and you will find them." The prisoner's last word to him was:

"Seek."

The deposition of Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam made no reference to cases connected with that of Dreyfus. The deponent swore that everything contained in his statement was true. The deposition concluded with copies of letters from Mme. Dreyfus showing that his relations with her had always been of the most courteous character.

The court-martial adjourned for the day at 11:50 o'clock.

It is understood that as a result of this morning's scene between Col. Jouaust, President of the Dreyfus court-martial, and M. Labori, leading counsel for the defense, the latter wishes to retire from the case. He is convinced that the Judges are utterly hostile to him, and it is said that he has conceived the idea of a dramatic withdrawal at the opening of to-morrow's session. A meeting of M. Labori's friends will be held at his house this afternoon to decide whether such a step is advisable.

M. Labori's withdrawal from the case would be tantamount to a public declaration of his feelings that the Judges have shown a bias against Dreyfus and his counsel. The opinion of the Dreyfusards this afternoon appears to be opposed to the contemplated step, which they think the anti-Dreyfusards would distort into an admission of the weakness of Capt. Dreyfus's case.

M. Labori's secretary was, after the adjournment, questioned with reference to the report that M. Labori intended to retire from the defense of Capt. Dreyfus. The secretary said that he was able to give a positive denial to the story that M. Labori would leave his post, now that the trial was drawing near a close. Many inquiries on the subject, the secretary added, had been received during the afternoon.

M. Labori's secretary was asked if replies by telegraph had been received from Emperor William or King Humbert in response to the advocate's message asking that Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi be permitter to come to Rennes to testify before the court-martial. He replied that no message whatever had been received up to 6 o'clock this evening. He thought it quite possible that Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi would not come in person, but that they would send depositions, in which case the trial would doubtless end on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

The various Generals and the military witnesses who have been in attendance upon the court-martial are preparing to leave Rennes, in consequence of the order telegraphed here yesterday by the Minister of War, Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet. Gen. Roget will take his departure to-morrow, which is an indication that the closing speeches of counsel are expected to begin on Friday.

SCHWARZKOPPEN WILL NOT GO.

Declares the Emperor Will Refuse Him Permission to Make a Statement—Policy Already Determined.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes an interview with Col. Schwarzkoppen, which is believed to define Germany's policy in the Dreyfus affair. When asked whether he would go to Rennes to depose, Col. Schwarzkoppen curtly replied:

"No. I do not think the Emperor will permit me to make a statement. Have we not already adopted a line of conduct in the matter? We have done so twice. First, our Ambassador to France declared that we had had nothing to do with the affair.

"Then Count von Bülow (Gtrman Minister of Foreign Affairs) confirmed that statement plainly and distinctly in the Reichstag.

"What was the result? One stuck to one's opinion. What good can be done by a further assurance

SPEECH BY GOV. ROOSEVELT

Discusses the Franchise Tax Law at Fulton County Fair.

DECLARES IT IS EQUITABLE

Is on the Statute Books to Stay, and Will Only Be Amended to Make It More Fair in Its Workings.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Gov. Roosevelt, in an address to-day at the Fulton County Fair Grounds, discussed the Franchise Tax law, speaking as follows:

"The Franchise Tax bill was designed to make corporations which have procured franchises to use public property for their own interests pay their fair and full share of taxes of the community, to bear their share of the burdens of the Commonwealth. It was not intended as a method of persecution or oppression. You have never heard me rant concerning corporations, neither have you heard me say I was going to down the rich, nor make any discriminations against any class. Last year I was struck with the fact that the men from whom I got the most aid in putting the bill through were those who stated that they were in the legislative body to do justice to every body of men, not to do injustice to corporations, nor to allow the corporations to profit by injustice. They were men who only promised what they could perform, not to rob one class to the advantage of another. You cannot afford to send a man as your representative unless he bases his actions on the old moral laws and the principles of righteousness, honesty, accuracy, and truthfulness.

"That is exactly what we base the franchise tax on; we don't intend to oppress anybody, we don't intend to drive out of this State any body of capitalists. We do intend that a man with a franchise shall pay his taxes in the same proportion as the business man, the shopkeeper, and the laborer. It has been stated that it will be difficult to put this law into pratice. I never knew of any good but radical reform but that it was difficult to put it in practice. We will be attacked from two sides, by the demagogues who want the corporations to pay ten times what they ought to pay, and by the corporations, who think they ought not to pay any tax at all. We shall go ahead with absolute disregard to both, with the idea of doing exact justice to all. It will be some time before we get the law to working with absolute force, but its opponents may make up their minds that it is on the statute books to stay, and will only be amended to make it more equitable in its workings."

The Governor then spoke of the courage that was necessary to put the bill through, and outlined the requisites in dealing with Governmental problems, stating that the same qualities are necessary in the individual to deal with the practical problems of life.

In the course of his address the Governor took occasion to criticise the class of people who are always finding fault with the politician, stating that the people's representatives are just about what they allow them to be. In conclusion, he said he wished to learn the wants of the people, and had come face to face with them for that purpose. "What you desire," said he, "I will strive to accomplish."

Gov. Roosevelt and his party started for Utica on the 6 o'clock train.

COLLISION AT CONNELLSVILLE.

About Fifty Persons Injured by Rear-End Smash—Few Badly Hurt.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 6.—Probably fifty persons were injured in a rear-end collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-night at Connellsville Station. Fortunately no one was fatally and only a few were seriously hurt. The presence of mind of Engineer John Haggerty saved the lives of many.

The first section of Train No. 5 and an emigrant special of eight Wagner sleepers ran into the rear end of the Cumberland accommodation train. Both trains were west bound, being due in Pittsburg shortly after 7 o'clock. Engineer Murray of the emigrant train lost control of his engine, the air brake refusing to work, and it crashed into the rear end of the accommodation, which was standing in front of the station and was crowded with passengers.

Engineer Haggerty, who was oiling his engine, saw the runaway train coming, and sprang aboard his engine, throwing the throttle wide open. The accommodation train lurched forward, but not quickly enough to escape a collision. The crash was terrific. Two coaches of the accommodation train were wrecked, the rear end of the last one being crushed as though it had been an eggshell. The coaches were filled with people, and their screams and cries were terrible. Many were covered with the wreckage and had to be helped out. The crash was heard all over town, and there was an abundance of help in getting the people out. Passengers on the through train were bound for Chicago from New York. None of them was seriously injured.

TRAIN ACCIDENT IN VIRGINIA.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 6.—A fatal accident occurred to-day on the Norfolk and Western Railway, near Narrows, a station on the Radford division. Two coaches of an East-bound passenger train jumped the track and rolled down a thirty-foot embankment. Two persons were killed and twenty-eight more or less injured.

The dead are A. B. Luck, a contractor, of Roanoke, and an infant, name unknown. All the injured will recover.

It is said the spreading of the rails caused the accident. Traffic was delayed some hours.

ART INSTITUTE FOR DRESDEN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The Art Institute of Chicago is undergoing a searching inspection for the benefit of royalty. Bearing a commission from the King of Saxony, A. N. Meyer is seeking features for a new institute to be established in the City of Dresden. The agent for the ruler of the Kingdom of Saxony is Director of a vast home for anthropological and ethnological exhibits, and, as the institution is to be enlarged, everything in the way of modern improvement is sought.

New York, Boston, and Philadelphia have been visited, and every city in the United States which boasts of an art institute will be carefully investigated. It is Mr. Meyer's hope that he may take home with him many suggestions of value to his sovereign. Every attention is being paid to the royal Commissioner by the officials of the Chicago Institute.

ROCK ISLAND ROAD'S ORDER.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The Rock Island Railway Company to-day issued instructions to all its conductors that hereafter no person is to be put off a train on account of a defective ticket, or for other reasons where there is the slightest doubt, or until the trainman has received ejectment orders from the executive officers in Chicago.

When a forged or mutilated ticket or pass is found, the conductor is to take up the same and wire for instructions. Of course, the order does not cover tramps stealing rides, or other cases of flagrant deception, but it will protect passengers who would under ordinary circumstances be subject to ejectment.

Seaboard Air Line Consolidation.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 6.—A general meeting of the Raleigh and Gaston Railway was held here this evening in the offices of the company. It was decided to accept the amendments to the charter granted by the last Legislature and authorizing consolidation of the various branches of the Seaboard Air Line in this State. The consolidation of these roads is preliminary to the formation of the Seaboard Railway Company, which will include the Seabcard Air Line system, the Georgia and Alabama Railway Company, and the Florida Central Railway Company.

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our business comprehensive; easily understood. When this is attained and people know the class of work we do and how we do it, they will read a new chapter in merchant tailoring and in merchandising—every fabric moderately priced.

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Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

FORTIFYING THE YUKON RIVER.

Two Big Cannon Installed at Eagle, on the American Side.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 6.—Two big and warlike cannon point out over the banks of the Yukon from Eagle. They stand on a great, broad plateau, rising thirty feet above the stream, commanding the mighty river for miles. This interesting information is brought by S. A. Warren, who has just arrived from Eagle. One might imagine, he says, that the American Yukon metropolis was going to war with the British City of Dawson, a few miles across the line, upon the golden Yukon.

Col. Ray, commanding the American Yukon soldiery, completed the erection of two cannon a few days before Warren left Eagle. Aug. 8 several salutes were fired in honor of the event. There are 150 soldiers at Eagle, and Col. Ray is pushing the work as rapidly as possible on the Government barracks, which are to cost $200,000. He wishes to get his men housed before Winter. The army post is beautifully situated, rising thirty feet above the river. They have an immense parade ground, which occupies a portion of the town site, Col. Ray having purchased a number of miners' cabins. The cannon of fortifications command the river for some distance above and below the town, which is now a port of entry.

There is still another interesting sight at Eagle just now. Three hundred tons of beer, whisky, and other intoxicants are piled upon the banks of the river, having been denied admittance into British territory. The Canadian authorities are turning back all vessels carrying liquors. The cargoes have accordingly been put ashore at Eagle, where the American customs officers seized them.

Warren thinks well of the Eagle district. Under the most adverse conditions, he says, $250,000 worth of gold was taken out during the season just closed. Next season's yield will be fully three times that much. There are 2,000 people in the district and nearly 1,500 are engaged in mining.

DIE IN THE KLONDIKE.

Seven New Yorkers Are Victims—One Becomes Insane.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 6.—Otto Thews of Primrose, Iowa, who has arrived here from Copper River, Alaska, brings news confirming the reported deaths of seven members of the Scientific Prospecting Company of New York. The dead are Erhardt, Miller, Allerman, Schutz, Peter Siegel, Butner, and Baumgartner.

George Hooker, another member of the party, got out alive, but is badly crippled with scurvy, which carried away the majority of his companions. Baumgartner went out hunting and was never seen again. The most affecting case was that of Butner, who was driven insane by his sufferings. His weak companions had to strap him down, but even then they could not restrain him. One morning Thews, whose camp was near, found Butner sitting out in the snow with his clothes and hat off. The thermometer was 45 degrees below zero. Butner was taken inside, but he died in a few hours. The party was camped at Twelve Mile, just beyond Valdez Glacier.

Thews also brings a gruesome story in connection with the finding of the remains of a jeweler named Smith, who perished last November on Valdez Glacier. Every exposed portion of the body had been eaten by ravens. The remains were identified to be those of Smith by the clothing and effects found with them. A purse containing $250 was among the effects.

A prospector named Austed, a partner of Smith's, said a money belt which contained a sum of money was missing.

Thews said he had a close call crossing the glacier He fell into a crevasse 1,000 feet from the top, but the pack on his back caught him and held him until his companions could come to his rescue.

HAWSER CUT OFF A MAN'S FOOT.

Berckel's Right Leg Entangled by a Rope on a Steamer.

William Berckel, a deckhand on the steamer Isabel, and who lives at 1,204 Washington Street, Hoboken, is in the Hudson Street Hospital seriously hurt.

After the steamer had taken coal at the Communipaw docks late last night, Berckel in casting off the hawser, entangled his right leg in it. As the heavy rops was drawn swiftly along his foot was cut off as if with a knife.

The wound was bound up tightly, and the suffering man brought to this city. Amputation of his leg probably will be necessary.

KENTUCKY BROOD MARES SOLD.

It Is Said W. C. Whitney Has Bought Them for an English Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 6.—A carload of thoroughbred brood mares was shipped from here to-day in G. D. Wilson's private horse car. They were purchased here without regard to price two weeks ago by Ed. A. Tipton of New York, and it is believed that the buyer is W. C. Whitney, who expects to establish a breeding stud in England with them. They were bred at McGrathiana, Oakwood, and other leading farms.

They are Anna Gray, b. m., 10, by Frekenight, dam Alice Gray, sister to Mannie Gray, dam of Domino and granddam of Hamburg, with foal to St. Florian; Maid of Balgowan, dam of Prince of Melbourne, b. m., 10, by Hindoo, dam Ballet, with foal to Ben Brush; Puritan Lass, dam of the Suburban winner Tillo, b. m., 10, by Spendthrift, with foal to Wewakus; Bettie Blair, dam of Bannockburn, blk. m., 10, by St. Blais, dam Bettie M., with foal to Fonso; Workmate, dam of Ben Eder, b. m., 11, by Bulwark, dam Longlight, bred to Fonso; Pocahontas, b. m., 8, by Duke of Montrose, dam Helva, by Iroquois, with foal to Onondaga, and Lela Dell, b. m., by Hanover, dam Meridian, by imp. Billet, with foal to Troubadour.

Scalded by Boiling Tomatoes.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 6.—Camille, the eighteen-months-old daughter of Antonio Ronione, slipped from her mother's arms into a pot of boiling tomatoes this morning, and was so badly scalded that the physician thinks she will die. The mother was carrying the babe in her arms, when the kettle of boiling tomatoes started to topple over. The mother reached to right the kettle when the baby slipped from her arms into the pot.

Coney Island Photographer Killed.

George H. Anderson, a photographer on the Arcade Walk, at Coney Island, yesterday killed himself by drinking some unknown poison from a bottle in his gallery. His brother, who was in business with him, thinks he took the poison by accident. He died while being removed to the Kings County Hospital.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Frederick W. Peters, London.

ASTOR—Edward P. Day, London, and Congressman A. J. Warner, Ohio.

EMPIRE—T. C. Haggard, United States Army.

GILSEY—T. H. Benedict, Danbury, Conn.

HOFFMAN—Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Ithaca; F. A. Hartman, Dresden, and Gen. D. S. Gordon, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Washington; Coleman Carnegie, Pittsburg; José Romero, Washington; Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., United States Army; Mrs. Nellie and Algernon Sartoris, Washington, and J. H. Blackburn, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—J. H. Clegg, Liverpool.

MURRAY HILL—J. D. Mackenzie, London.

NETHERLAND—Charlew Beggs Hood, Havana.

PLAZA—M. Hunt, London, and Sir Henry Blosse, Ireland.

SAVOY—M. Janotta, Naples, and L. Lapis, Italy.

WALDORF—Lauritz Dahl, Copenhagen; George B. Sloan, Jr., Oswego; John Sanford, Australia; Col. H. B. Bunbury, England; Aziz Bey, Military Attaché, Turkish Legation, Washington; M. Clint, London; Prince Ploniatowski, Russia, and Gen. Russell A. Alger, Detroit

THE NEW BUILDING CODE

Reduces Thickness of Walls and Decreases "Floor Load."

PROVISIONS AGAINST FIRE

A Comprehensive System Designed to Cover All Points, Leaving No Builder in Doubt.

The new building code of the City of New York, as prepared by the Building Code Commissioners, is the most extensive and comprehensive system of laws, according to the views of the Commissioner and others who have examined the tentative copy now in the hands of the Municipal Assembly, that has been drafted for any municipality in this country. Compared with the building laws of Chicago, or Boston, or Philadelphia, this code will make a bulky volume. The Commissioners say that they have attempted to cover the entire ground so that no matter need be left in doubt in the minds of contractors, builders, or persons desiring to erect buildings in the city.

The code will seem like a new work to those who are familiar with the old building laws of New York. While there has been retained a great body of the old laws, these have been rearranged so that they will appear somewhat strange in their new environment. And, besides, there has been added in every section a great mass of entirely new matter, and new sections have been introduced, treating of subjects upon which there has been up to this time no law on the statute books of city or State.

As gathered from the code itself, as well as from conversations with those who were instrumental in formulating or regrouping the new building laws, the parts of the new code that are both novel and most interesting to builders and houseowners are as follows:

The most startlingly new provisions of the code are the reduction in thickness of walls of dwellings and the decreasing of what is technically known as the "floor-load." That is to say, the Commissioners have thought it advisable to allow the walls of certain kinds of dwellings to be reduced in thickness by as much as four inches, and to allow builders to put in floors in dwellings and other houses that will be expected to stand less transverse strain than has hitherto been demanded of them. The Commissioners claim that in both these respects the New York builders and lawmakers have erred on the side of prudence. They have wasted money and material in thick walls and in too heavy floors. They may now be reduced, in certain cases.

It will be recalled by those who followed the testimony in the Mazet committee that when Frank Moss examined William J. Fryer of the Building Code Commission he touched upon these questions, and asked Mr. Fryer if a public building floor that might have to support the weight of hundreds of children in marching order, ought not to be made strong enough to sustain more weight than this Commissioner had testified was sufficient—seventy-five pounds to the superficial foot. Mr. Fryer insisted that seventy-five pounds is quite sufficient, and this figure has gone into the new code.

Mr. Fryer has pointed out, however, that under the present regulations not more than fifty children are allowed in one room. He has also pointed out that when it is stated that a floor is strong enough to sustain a transverse strain of seventy-five pounds to the superficial foot, it means that it will sustain four times that amount of weight before it reaches the breaking point. In other words, the breaking point is not reached until the required weight has been quadrupled. This is understood, and is so prescribed in the code; so that, while seventy-five pounds is the prescribed strength, the safety point is not passed until the floor is subjected to a weight of 300 pounds to the superficial foot.

The Boston building laws require that floors of similar buildings in that city shall be of sufficient strength to sustain 150 pounds to the superficial foot, or twice as much as the New York law requires. The Commissioners, however, think that seventy-five pounds is quite sufficient for every purpose, and that to put in more strength is only a waste of material and money.

The code makes two classifications of buildings that will be of interest to builders and others. They are:

The word "dwelling" shall include dwellings, asylums, apartment houses, tenements, convents, clubhouses, dormitories, hospitals, hotels, lodging houses, parish buildings, schools, laboratories, and studios.

The term "warehouse" shall include warehouses, stores, factories, mills, printing houses, pumping stations, refrigerating houses, slaughter houses, wheelwright shops, cooperage shops, breweries, office buildings, stables, railroad buildings, markets, jails, police stations, court houses, observatories, foundries, machine shoes, public assembly buildings, armories, churches, theatres, libraries, and museums.

The principal innovations in the buildings laws will be found in the sections of the code devoted to fireproof buildings, floor-loads, as already stated, fire appliances, and fire limits in the city. The principal changes, or entirely new provisions of the building laws in respect to these matters, are as follows:

The code provides, with respect to floor loads, "that every floor shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight it may be imposed thereon in addition to the weight of the materials of which the floor is composed." This is the general provision of the old as well as of the new law, but the new code provides that for dwellings, as defined above, a strength of 60 pounds will be sufficient, 75 pounds for office purposes above the first floor, and 150 pounds for the first floor; for schoolhouses or places of instruction 75 pounds, a public assembly 90 pounds, stores 120 pounds, warehouses or factories 150 pounds.

Section 102 of the new code, devoted to fire appliances, and "auxiliary fire apparatus for buildings," was inserted in the code at the suggestion of Fire Chief Croker. It is entirely new matter. Its chief provisions are as follows:

"In every building now erected, unless already provided with a three-inch or larger vertical pipe, which exceeds 100 feet in height, and in every building hereafter to be erected exceeding 85 feet in height, and whenever any such building does not exceed 150 feet in height, it shall be provided with a four-inch stand pipe, running from cellar to roof," with proper connections. "In every such building a steam pump and at least one passenger elevator shall be kept in readiness for immediate use by the Fire Department, during all hours of the night and day, including holidays and Sundays."

The section devoted to fire-proof buildings provides that "Every building hereafter erected or altered, to be used as a hotel, lodging house, school, theatre, jail, police station, hospital, asylum, institution for the care or treatment of persons, the height of which exceeds thirty-five feet, excepting all buildings for which specifications and plans have heretofore been submitted to and approved by the Department of Buildings, and every other building the height of which exceeds seventy-five feet, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be built fire-proof—that is to say, they shall be constructed with walls of brick, stone, Portland cement, concrete, iron, or steel, in which wood beams or lintels shall not be placed, and in which the floors and roofs shall be of material provided for in this code."

The code provides three legal kinds of filling between the iron floor beams—first, arches of common brick; second, hollow tile arches of hard worked clay and porous terra cotta; third, the Roebling system of arching. Provision is also made for other kinds of archings or fillings, to be decided upon under conditions prescribed in the same section.

The fire limits of Manhattan Borough, within which no frame or wood structure shall be built hereafter, have been altered, and are now as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the North River at the Battery and running thence northerly along the pierhead line to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly 100 feet north of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Broadway; thence northerly on a line drawn always 100 feet west of the westerly side of Broadway to the bulkhead line of the Harlem River; thence southerly along the bulkhead line of the Harlem River to the Bronx Kills; thence easterly along the bulkhead line of the Bronx Kills to the East River; thence southerly along the East River, passing to the east of Blackwell's Island, and thence continuing by the pierhead line of the East River to the place of beginning."

The Commissioners have little fear that the new code will fail of adoption. They think that if public hearings are called for they will result in nothing further in the way of criticism than has already been submitted to them and carefully considered before making the final draft of the code.

FIRE NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Great Damage to Dwelling, Pictures, and Rare Bric-a-Brac Owned by Anthony Wallach.

Damage estimated at $75,000, including the sacrificing of many valuable paintings and much bric-a-brac, was done at a fire that nearly gutted last night the residence of Anthony Wallach, at 12 East Sixty-third Street, a retired jeweler who formerly did business at 37 and 39 Maiden Lane, but who is now traveling in Europe with his wife and brother Adolph.

The only tenants of the house were Rose Jackson, a woman servant fifty years old, and Tilly Myers, a younger servant. The older servant was asleep, and Tilly Myers was doing some sewing when she smelled smoke and awakened the other woman.

Together they fought their way through thick smoke to the second floor, where they crawled out on the top of a bay window across to the windows of Judge Munson's house, No. 14, and gave the alarm. Smoke was issuing in great volume from the windows when Policeman Gallagher of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station turned in the first alarm.

As soon as the firemen arrived a second alarm was rung in. Fire Chief Croker, who was at a fire down town, was notified of the new alarm and came flying up Fifth Avenue. It was with great difficulty that the firemen broke in the heavy front doors of the dwelling. The third and fourth floors, the top of the house, seemed to be a mass of flames. Two lines of hose were put at work directly on the front, and other lines were run up the house at No. 10, which belongs to Ambassador Choate.

The fire was got under control, but burned two hours before it was extinguished. The halls were completely burned, and the two top floors completely gutted.

Chief Croker, after an examination of the building said that the fire appeared to have started at the base of a dumbwaiter and gone up the shaft, spreading in the top stories. There was no indication of incendiarism, but a thorough investigation will be made to-day.

There has been no fire in the kitchen and the servants had come directly up stairs. The house was tightly locked. The chief estimated the loss at $75,000. Leopold Rosenberger, nephew of Mr. Wallach, said the house, which was owned by his uncle, was worth $200,000, including the furnishings. Extensive repairs had recently been made.

Mr. Rosenberger thought the fire did more damage than the chief had estimated.

The reserves of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station were called out and kept the crowd back from the building.

CORPORATIONS MUST REPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 6.—A new Kansas law requires all foreign corporations doing business here to report their profits. A dozen or more big harvesting and farm machinery manufacturing concerns are here laboring with the State Charter Board. The Deering Harvester Company has changed to a copartnership, and thus avoids the provisions of the new law. The McCormick, Walter A. Wood, and a dozen other farm machinery firms say the Deering Company will know all about their business if they are forced to report.

The object of the law is to acquaint the farmers of Kansas with the big profits of farm-implement manufacturers.

The State Charter Board to-day refused to issue a certificate permitting the New York Zinc Trust to operate in the zinc fields of Southeastern Kansas. This concern is a Delaware corporation. It has a capital stock of $700,000, with only $1,000 paid up. The Kansas law requires 20 per cent. of the capital to be paid in. The company will have to raise $139,000 more and put it with its $1,000 already paid in before it can do business legally in Kansas.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS,

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. P. Stephenson, dry goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Allegheny Company, The, Scranton, N. C.; J. B. Clark, general merchandise.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Purviance, hosiery, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Ansorge, N., Corning, N. Y.; C. J. Grimetti, clothing.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; E. A. Annable, carpets, 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.

Anderson, G. Bradlye, Canandaigua, N. Y.; William H. Whorrall, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, shoes; Hotel Marlborough.

Barclay & Devlin, Barry, Ontario; May Wright, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Baldwin & Co., Galston, Penn.; F. E. Baldwin, dry goods and shoes; Mrs. T. E. Baldwin, dry goods and shoes; Bradford Hotel.

Bush, L. C., Walton, N. Y.; Mrs. L. C. Bush, millinery; 108 East Twelfth Street.

Bell Haven Lumber Company, The, Bell Haven, N. C.; J. B. Clark, general merchandise.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; D. Bradley, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Campbell, G. W. & Co., Bloomington, Ind.; J. S. Botts, general merchandise; Mrs. J. S. Botts, general merchandise, Broadway Central Hotel.

Callender, McAusian & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. P. Burlingame, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Crandall, F. R., Oneida, N. Y., music dealer.

Columbus Bolt Works, Columbus, Ohio; W. K. Lanman, hardware.

Caldwell, S., Washington, Penn.; notions; Hotel Albert.

Carroll, C. H., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. H. Carroll, cloaks and suits; C. Fisher, silks; G. Hewes, dry goods; G. Lorentz, notions; Miss McLaughlin, gloves; Miss McGorlick, trimmings, 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cash & Henderson, Wichita, Kan.; dry goods and carpets; Hotel Vendome.

Daves, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. A. Burkey, upholstery goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Dobbie, A., Columbus, Ohio; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Donis Brothers, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Lewis Donis, clothing; Lafayette Place Hotel.

Donnely, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Sarah C. Heister, millinery; A. J. MacGarrell, millinery; M. Donnely, millinery.

Davis, W. H., Taylor, Texas, general store; 10 Waverly Place.

De Camp, J. H., Cincinnati, Ohio, steamboat furniture; New Amsterdam.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass; B. M. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Eisenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Eisenberg, dry goods and notions; Hotel Normandie.

Eigenbrun Company, Petersburg, Va.; E. Eigenbrun, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Froshin, J., Atlanta, Ga.; dry goods and notions; Union Square Hotel.

Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. E. Moore, dress goods, silks, and cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. Naber, millinery; Miss K. Judge, millinery; St. George Hotel.

Friend Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Edward Friend, Jr.; clothing.

Freidham, S., Rockville, S. C., dry goods and notions; A. Freidham, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Greig, J. M., Corning, N. Y.; Ida M. Olds, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Goldsmith, I. L., Binghamton, N. Y., dry goods and notions; M. Goldsmith, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Cadillac.

Gamler, A. B., Corning, N. Y.; clothier; Union Square Hotel.

Geiershofer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Geiershofer, woolens; H. Geiershofer, tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., Company, Providence, R. I.; T. F. Little, domestics; J. Connell, linens and blankets; Miss C. E. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear, Westminster Hotel.

Haiff, M., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; E. Longini, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. F. Pfeiffer, laces and embroideries; 377 Broadway.

Hawkins, G., Steubenville, Ohio; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Hemmocksburg, S. A., Auburn, N. Y.; Miss C. Hennockburg, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler, C. M., Norwich, Conn.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Herman & Green, Hazelton, Penn.; S. M. Herman, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; L. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Hill, P. H., Nashville, Tenn.; millinery.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics, linings, and ribbons; Miss Goldsmith, ladies' wear; Miss Berwanger, infants' wear; 45 Mercer Street; Hotel Normandie.

Horsfall & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Rothschild, hats and caps; Hotel Vendome.

Himelbach, M., Cairo, Mich., dry goods; Hotel Rivers.

Hill Brothers, Rushville, N. Y.; Mrs. M. D. Hill, millinery.

Innes, W., Wichita, Kan.; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Lehman & Scheuer, Sandusky, Ohio; A. J. Scheuer, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Miss Boetcher, ladies' and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.

Miller, Hugh, Attica, N. Y.; Sophie Kuhn, dry goods.

Mayer, A., Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hoffman House.

Marshall, Y. P., Lynchburg, Va., hats and caps; Hotel Cadillac.

Mac Innes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery; W. Mullen, white goods, prints, and dress goods; J. A. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Carter, china; 450 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Mularney & Holland, Malone, N. Y.; H. H. Mularney, general store.

Newcomb Brothers' Wallpaper Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. S. Newcomb, wallpaper; Murray Hill Hotel.

McKim, Miss M., Oil City, Penn., dry goods.

Plant, J., & Son, Danbury, Conn.; H. D. Plant, millinery, Hotel Marlborough.

Phillips & Meyer Manufacturing Company, Charleston, S. C.; S. Phillips, clothing.

Pence & Erwin, Pittsburg, Penn.; Sarah E. Pence, millinery and dressmaking.

Phillips, P. S., Malone, N. Y., millinery.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Gullet, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel; Kate E. Wells, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. N. B. K. Gribble, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Richards & Co., Allegheny, Penn.; W. N. Richards, millinery; Mrs. W. N. Richards, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Cavanagh, sporting goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. A. Sparbeck, silks; 452 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

Reid, Archie, & Co., Janesville, Wis.; George D. Simpson, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Rehder, J. H., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. H. Rehder, department store; Hotel Albert.

Rosenstock, I., Danville, Va., dry goods and notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Rosenstock, A., & Co., Petersburg, Va.; L. A. Rosenstock, domestics; Hotel Cadillac.

Rudy, Ellis & Philips, Paducah, Ky.; Mrs. A. A. Balsey, dry goods and millinery.

Reilly, J. W., St. Louis, Mo., builder.

Stevenson, William Company, Chicago, Ill.; William Stevenson, wall paper.

Steers, J. A., Logan, Ohio, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Straus Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; I. Strauss, dry goods and notions; 376 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Sortore, H. B., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mary B. Sortore; blacksmith.

Switzer & Grubert, Staunton, Va.; D. L. Switzer, jewelry; 14 Irving Place.

Smart & Silverberg, Oil City, Penn.; A. R. Smart, dry goods and millinery; Mrs. A. R. Smart, dry goods and millinery; Miss Courtney, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Seitner Brothers, St. Louis, Mich.; Sam Seitner, dry goods, &c.; 640 Broadway.

Shannon Brothers, Canton, Penn.; D. E. Shannon, dry goods; Mrs. D. E. Shannon, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.

Starr, C., Louisville, Ky., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. C. Soutter, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

"Samuels Company," Jamestown, N. Y.; M. Samuels, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Seligman Brothers, Santa Fe, New Mexico; B. Seligman, dry goods; 372 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. R. McCarthy, shawls; 464 Broome Street; Westminster Hotel.

Steyerman, L., Thomasville, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Straus, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; Charles Hasenohn, department store; Mrs. Charles Hasenohn, department store; 443 Broadway.

Tootle, Weakley, Millinery Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; L. O. Weakley, millinery; 719 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Taylor, W. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. P. Lyman, hosiery and gloves, 309 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Whitney, William & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Woodburn, Cone & Steele, Franklin, Penn.; C. W. Cone, dry goods and notions; C. E. Salters, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; W. M. Rettew, domestics and dress goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Weil, M., Morgantown, West Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Williamson, G. C., Macon, N. Y.; dry goods.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books, 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Whitney, William & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets and rugs; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Wise, cloaks and suits; U. F. Sano, dress goods; A. M. Sano, ladies' and infants' wear; S. Youngman, notions and jewelry; G. Olshifskie, furnishing goods; 500 Broome Street.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. E. H. Crittenden, ladies' wear; 53 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:33	Sun sets...6:23	Moon sets...7:11

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:41	Gov. Isl'd...9:06	H. Gate...11:02
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:52	Gov. Isl'd...9:14	H. Gate...11:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Daggry Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mozart, Bahia, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Polycarp, Para	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp		
Carib, Turk's Island, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
City of Rome Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull		
Ella, Matanzas		
Ems, Naples, &c.	6:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampas

The Wanamaker Store.

The Abundant Life

Of the store appears this morning in the

Silk Waists from Paris

Twenty distinct styles first confront American daylight this morning. No duplicates. All are well worthy your study. One is of drab velvet with a dainty yoke of white silk, decorated with steel and black beads. Another is of red cherry silk with an exquisite inlay of lace edged with embroidery. Another of blue Mousseline de Soie, stitched with chenille and decorated with spangled white lace. And there are seventeen others.

Many other sorts and styles are ready. Altogether they form the best early collection of Silk Waists to be seen in any American store.

Autumn business is developing rapidly and largely. And this is the store over which a trade requiem had been sung! Appreciative buyers come in great numbers to the great current offerings.

Blankets—pure, fair, fine and cheaper than ever known.

Chinaware, Bric-a-Brac, Plates, Dinner Sets,—a revolution that gains daily.

Agateware,—seconds in name and price but firsts in service.

Shoes for men, women and children. The Fifth Floor Annex is a bee-hive.

Jackets from Berlin, plain cheviots and other goods in black. Prices $12 to $25. It's the tailoring that tells.. A few others, with rich fancy trimmings, upon bright cloths.

Choose of Three Excellent Bicycles At Little Cost Best weather in the year for wheeling is just now. And here are the best three wheel values of the year. First, there's the Pennsylvania Flyer at $13.50—a wonderfully low price for a genuinely good wheel. 240 just received; men's and women's.

The Continental, $25 for men's, $26.50 for women's, has no equal at so little a price.

And the best-cheapest of them all—the Humber. About 100 of these, and there'll be no more. $30 each.

Basement.

First Showing of Men's Fall Neckwear Exclusive patterns in fine imported silks, London and Paris sorts. We buy the goods and have them made in the newest, best-liked shapes. They are $2.50 each.

Some excellent goods at $1.50 and $2 each, in desirable styles that will not be found elsewhere.

New and elegant scarfs in plenty at $1 and only 50c. And, whatever the price, it's a good value, and there's not a common style in the whole display.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Boys' Clothing All of Wool Free play to healthy boyish energy — these clothes can stand hard service. All wool, consider, in new, neat patterns, made well enough to be Wanamaker's. But look—these prices are emphatic:

$3.85 suit—A liberal $5 value; double-breasted coat, and an extra pair of trousers.
$3 each—Full weight overcoats; sizes 3 to 10 years, all-wool covered cloth, in medium colors. Sizes 11 to 16, at $3.50.
65c. each—Knee trousers, 1,000 of them; fabrics made by the Sawyer Woolen Co.; sewed with silk throughout, $1 would be modest.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Umbrellas We have the end-of-the-season lots from three high-grade umbrella manufacturers—about 600 in all. They were bought at a figure considerably below their value. So we've marked them. Exceptionally good bargains:

75c. each—20, 22 and 24-in. sizes for boys and girls, very good Black Carola covers; natural wood handles; close rolling; steel rod and case; easily worth $1.25 each.
$1.25—22 and 24 in.; Union silk umbrellas for boys and girls; black and colors; well and neatly made; $1.75 would be fair.
$1.50—22 and 24 in., for boys and girls; black Union taffeta; steel rods, close rolling; case and tassel; natural wood handles, sterling silver trimmings; good $2 value.
$1.75—22 and 24 in., all silk; some of the very high grade qualities; would be cheap at $2.50.

Broadway.

Housefurnishings The second week of the big sale, and every day it grows more popular. For strength, durability, efficiency, good looks and fractional prices win favor and keep it. $12,000 worth of agate ware is going phenomenally. "Seconds," and so frankly acknowledged—but with external blemishes that only the hypercritical could find and long service never discover. At

Half Prices

Tea and Coffee Pots, 4 sizes, 20c. to 29c.
Tea Kettles, 53c. to 65c. Cook Pots, 62c. and 66c.
Milk or Rice Boilers that cannot scorch, 55c.
Lipped Kettles for stewing or preserving, 23c.
Covered Saucepans, 5 sizes, 24c. to 48c.
Ham Boilers, 42c., 55c. and 68c.

Other handy articles of standard quality at prices a fourth to a half below the standard:

Solid Oak Meat Boards, 10c.
Scouring Boards, 10c. Pastry Boards, 10c.
Galvanized Iron Garbage Pails, 50c.
Zinc-faced Wash Boards, 10c.
Chamois Sponges, 4c. Chamois, 8c., 25c. and 35c.
Sugar Canisters, 12c., 15c. to 63c.

And "Brighton" Lawn Mowers, absolutely reliable, 14 and 16 in., for the cost of sharpening an old mower, $1.25.

Basement.

Bric-a-brac Bargains We've just added some brand new pieces to the elegant collection of goods now going at half prices. Splendid choosing among the Teplitz figures and vases, at 30c, to $9.50. And every price is only about half true value.

French and Austrian China Pieces About 3,000 separate pieces yesterday morning. Perhaps enough remain for to-day. Doubtful. 15c. to $3 each, are the present prices, which are mostly less than half their value.

Chamber Toilet Sets Here's a little gathering of particularly good-looking sorts at a remarkably low price,—$6 a set, though regularly they sell at $10 and $12. Filled-in decorations and gilded. Complete sets.

Basement.

The New Season's Frontings and Laces Black ones and white. Frontings for Autumn gowns; china silk, taffeta and Mousseline de Soie, shirred, hemstitched through, corded, fluted, graced with fine insertion. In full remembrance of past beautiful displays we call these the prettiest frontings we have ever seen. And laces as attractive:

Point de Paris, Valenciennes, Point d'Esprit, Applique, Mechlin, Mock Renaissance and Point Applique, all new patterns. Insertions, edgings and all-overs.

Women's Scarfs for the Yacht Race Broad English squares in striking solid colors, with a cruiser or full-sail yacht embroidered at each end. A clever and fetching novelty. As original, dapper little diamond-end stock ties, in colors, with white facings. Scarfs or stocks for $1.75 each.

Women's Gloves Two-clasp pique gloves, in the leading red-tan colorings. Finished with utmost care,—witness their effective, firm prick-seams. All sizes. $1 made them bargains. Now

75c. a Pair

Tenth street.

House Dresses Of percales, in pretty new patterns, and in attractive new styles of making. $1, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25. Excellent assortments of the heavier sorts, too, proportionately low in price.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Notions The busiest home-sewing period of the year is fairly begun. There are Fall and Winter dresses, wraps—apparel of every kind to be made,—besides the numerous bits of fancy work that are taken up as the long evenings begin. Are you fully provided with the many essentials? Here are some, worthy kinds only, very moderately priced:

Stockinet Dress Shields, 5c. pair.
Rubber Lined and Light Weight Dress Shields; No. 3, 8c.; No. 4, 9c.; No. 5, 10c.
Prussia Binding, black and white, 9-yd. piece, 12c.
Silk Taffeta Ribbon, black and white, 8c. piece.
Brush Edge Skirt Binding, black, 4-yd. piece, 10c.
Basting Cotton, 500-yd. spool, 3c.
Dress Steels, black, white, gray, 5c. doz.
Whalebone, 1-yd. long, 10c. piece.
Silk Stitched Bone Casing, 9-yd. piece, 7c.
English Pins, paper of 400 pins, 3c.
American Pins, 1c. paper.
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yd. spool, 3c.
Mourning Pins, large box, 2c.
Tape Measures, 60 in., 2c. each.
Tomato and Strawberry Pin Cushions, 4c. each.
Hair Pins, 150 assorted, 4c. box.
Needle Books, 4 papers needles and darners, 2c.
Marking Cotton, red and white, 1c. spool.
Kid Hair Curlers, 4c. doz.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 4c a doz.
Linen Corset Laces, 5 yds., 3c. each.
Men's Cotton Garters, fancy colors, 5c. pair.
Women's Side Garters, black and white, 7c. pair.
Silk Faced Elastic Garter Lengths, 5c.
Muslin Covered Corset Clasps, 3c. pair.
Cotton Corset Laces, 3c. doz.
Darning Cotton, assorted colors, 6c. a doz. cards.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES $250,000.

Contributes to $2,000,000 Endowment Fund of Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.—John D. Rockefeller has contributed $250,000 to the two-million-dollar endowment fund now being raised at Brown University. The announcement was made at the corporation meeting to-day.

The inauguration of Dr. Faunce as President of Brown University will occur Oct. 17. The ceremonies will be elaborate. President Eliot of Harvard and President Harper of Chicago are expected to be present.

$1,000 Reward for Shaw's Murderer.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.—Gov. Dyer to-day issued a proclamation offering a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of any one responsible for the death of the man supposed to be Frank Herbert Shaw of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose body was found on Scarborough Beach, near Narragansett Pier, Aug. 11.

ROUTE FOR DEWEY PARADE

Finally Settled On by the Committee on Plan and Scope.

REPORT ON THE NAVAL DISPLAY

Fireworks in All Boroughs — City to Build Stands for 25,000 Persons—School Children to Sing.

All doubts as to the route of the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey were removed yesterday when the Committee on Plan and Scope, after listening to various suggestions which had been made by members and the public, adopted a resolution fixing the line of the procession as follows: From One Hundred and Twenty-second Street down Riverside Drive to Seventy-second Street, to Central Park West, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, down Broadway to the west side of Union Square to Fourteenth Street, to University Place, to Waverley Place, to Washington Square, and disband.

In addition to fixing the route of the parade, the committee authorized the signing of several contracts and disposed of a number of minor matters which have been pending for some time. Altogether considerable progress was made in preparing for the reception, and the sub-committees will now have the affair exclusively in their own hands.

Major Gen. Roe, for the Committee on Land Parade, reported that he has received requests for places in the line from organizations outside the State comprising 6,000 men. Included in this are five companies from the District of Columbia, eight from Texas, one from Florida, two battalions from Georgia, a brigade from Rhode Island, a battery from St. Louis, the Ninth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, a brigade from New Hampshire, some troops from Connecticut, and an organization of seventy-five men from South Carolina. Besides these he had been assured that two more regiments from Pennsylvania would be present. In addition, he had made requests upon the Navy Department for the naval cadets and upon the War Department for the military cadets from West Point. He had received no reply to these requests.

In speaking of the projected line of march, Gen. Roe said that it had been suggested by Gen. Butterfield. The other routes which had been discussed in the press, he said, were some of them meritorious, but he did not talk at any length on them. Instead, he offered a proposition which, he said, if adopted, would materially shorten the time to be consumed by the parade.

Gen. Roe's new plan was that the parade start at the Post Office, after the ceremonies at the City Hall, pass up Broadway to the triumphal arch, and thence up Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Tenth Street, with a reviewing stand at the plaza at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. In this way, he said, a larger number of people could see the Admiral than if the original plan were followed.

If, on the other hand, Gen. Roe said, the original plan were adopted, either entirely or with the suggested amendments, it would be necessary to start the ceremonies at the City Hall very early. After the breakfast at the Claremont, which would take at least an hour, Gen. Roe said, the best that could be hoped for would be a start at 1 o'clock. Two hours would be consumed in making the march to the arch, and if, as was expected, there were 25,000 men in the parade, the affair would not be over until at least 7 o'clock.

After Gen. Roe had finished his statement, a large number of letters from residents of Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway, asking that the parade pass along these streets, were read. Then Lieut. Nixon proposed the route which was adopted.

Gen. Roe informed the committee that the Navy Department had replied to his request that the Marine Band be detailed to lead the Olympia's battalion by stating that the band had a prior engagement. Lieut. Nixon of the Committee on Music, however, had taken steps to secure Sousa's Band to head Dewey's sailors and marines, and hoped to be able to get it.

For the Committee on Water Parade, Gen. Howard Carroll reported that the parade would start at 1 o'clock and that it would conclude about dusk. It was decided that the official boats should make landings at 5 o'clock, so that those on board could get their dinners and return at 7 o'clock, when the naval fireworks display and illumination will begin. The committee had secured the following boats, Gen. Carroll said: The Sandy Hook, for the Mayor; the Glen Island and General Slocum, for the Municipal Committee; the Mount Hope, for the Council and Board of Aldermen; the Sam Sloan, for the heads of city departments, and the Matteawan, for the visiting city officials and members of the press. All had been done inside the appropriation.

President Guggenheimer observed that certain companies were charging exorbitant prices. "Well," replied Gen. Carroll, "the demand is heavy, and prices have gone up. The Union League Club has engaged the Grand Republic at $4,000, which is double the price, in proportion, the city is paying." Gen. Carroll announced it was not contemplated to keep vessels in regular formation during the night parade, but only those which agreed to keep in line would be permitted to take part in the naval parade in the day time.

Lieut. Nixon, for the Committee on Music and Fireworks, received permission to enter into a contract with the Pain Fireworks Company for the various displays at a cost of $19,500, and to make contracts with bands for music at the City Hall, the reviewing stand, and on the boats at an expense of not more than $2,000.

As now planned fireworks displays will be held in all boroughs, with special illuminations on the City Hall and the Brooklyn Borough Hall. The domes of these buildings will have the motto "Welcome, Dewey" on them in electric lights, and fifteen searchlights will be working from them.

John P. Kane of the Committee on Stands reported that it had arranged to furnish stands to accommodate about 25,000 persons. The appropriation made for the work was $30,000. His plan included one stand in City Hall Park for the reception ceremonies, to accommodate 4,000, and a smaller one opposite for 1,200 members of the singing societies, one at Washington Square for 5,200 persons, one at the Worth Monument for 2,000 persons, and one near that for 2,000 more, another at Riverside Drive, Ninety-ninth to One Hundred and Second Streets, for 10,000 persons. On motion of Mr. Holahan the stand at Washington Square, in conformity with the changed route of march, will be erected in Fifty-ninth Street.

Owing to the great demand for tickets on the stands and boats, Mr. Holahan moved that the distribution of these tickets be left to a special committee of three. Despite the protest of Mr. Kane, that that was properly one of the prerogatives of the Committee on Stands, the motion was adopted.

President Guggenheimer, for the Committee on Refreshments, was empowered to enter into contracts for the breakfast at Claremont, at a cost of $2,500; for the smoker for the Olympia's crew, $1,000, and for refreshments on the boats, at an average of $900 each. In regard to the smoker, Admiral Philip said that it should be held on Saturday, Sept. 30, so that many of the crew had served out their enlistments and would be anxious to get home. He referred to the smoker for the Raleigh's crew as a great success, and said: "Although the men of the Raleigh had access to the barroom in the Waldorf-Astoria all evening, I defy any one to say that he saw an American sailor under the influence of liquor. This fact has been commented upon all over the world."

Gen. Roe reported that he had changed his views as to permitting none but recognized military organizations to take part in the parade. He had made exceptions, he said, in favor of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Spanish-American War Veterans, including the Astor Battery and the Association of Confederate Veterans. The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Committee on Music and Fireworks, held in the afternoon, the Nordon Electric Company was selected to illuminate the Dewey arch, leaving the details to the National Sculpture Society.

Frank W. Sanger, who was appointed to confer with the different singing societies, reported it would be almost impossible to secure the number of voices necessary. He said Commissioner O'Brien of the Board of Education had agreed to furnish the services of 2,500 school children. Mr. Sanger suggested that the offer be accepted, but said he did not believe that more than 1,600 voices would be available.

The committee decided to accept the plan of Mr. O'Brien, and appointed Mr. Sanger to furnish the 150 adult singers who will be needed to lead the children. The children will be stationed on a stand opposite the stand in the City Hall Park on which the presentation ceremonies will be held.

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF

SAVES DOCTORS' BILLS

WORK ON THE DEWEY ARCH.

From now until nearly the end of the month, Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth Street, will present as busy a scene as is to be found in the whole city. As the first stages of the construction of the Dewey triumphal arch are nearly finished, it is possible to place more men at work, and eighty-five carpenters are now employed. This force will be largely increased as the work progresses.

The construction of the colonnade which is to stretch for two blocks at the north and south sides of the arch was begun yesterday. The laborers had to dig deep to secure proper foundations for the wooden poles, which will serve as backbones for the pillars of the colonnade, and consid rable time was consumed in breaking up the pavement. By [illegible] the pillars had been almost completed, as far as the framework is concerned.

Their bases appear much more massive than would have been supposed from the published designs, and it is already apparent that the colonnade will be one of the most striking features of the whole effect. The trees in Madison Square and on the sidewalk opposite will serve as excellent foils to the white pillars and the festoons which will join them.

The first portions of the work of the sculptors were brought to the inclosure which surrounds the arch yesterday, and the bases of some of the large piers were placed in position. Had the modelers been working in any other material than staff the carrying of the large figures and decorative bas reliefs from the cellar of the Madison Square Garden to the arch would have been impossible in the time available.

But the staff, besides being comparatively light, is almost unbreakable on account of the fibre in it, and the smaller pieces can be moved with ease. A derrick will, however, be necessary to carry the large figures of naval heroes and the Victory and quadriga which will surmount the structure to their places.

DEWEY RESTING AT GIBRALTAR.

Declines All Public Invitations—Will Probably Sail on Sunday.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 6.—Admiral Dewey spent most of the day at the Hotel Bristol, where he is living ashore, receiving a constant stream of visitors. He has declined all dinner and public invitations, as he is suffering from indigestion. This afternoon he drove to the Governor's Summer residence, where he took tea.

He will probably sail for the United States on Sunday next.

WASHINGTON'S DEWEY PLANS.

The President Will Present the Sword of the Nation Oct. 3.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Admiral Dewey will be given his real home-coming welcome at Washington on the night of Oct. 2. The next day, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., he will be presented by President McKinley, on behalf of the Nation, the sword voted him by Congress. A letter was received from the Admiral to-day, dated at Villefranche, France, Aug. 27, in which he stated that he would arrive here on Oct. 2.

He will be met in New York by a distinguished party, including members of the Cabinet and representatives of the President and the navy and war branches of the Government, as well as representative citizens of the District of Columbia, who will go to New York in a special train tendered them for that purpose.

Gen. Miles has consented to act as Grand Marshal of the parade.

"The White Squadron" Performance.

At a meeting of the Dewey Testimonial Fund Committee, held yesterday at the Astor House, it was decided to have the performance of "The White Squadron" at the Metropolitan Opera House, on the evening of Sept. 30. Three hundred sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and some of the crew of the Olympia are expected to take part in the "Congress of Nations." President McKinley has expressed his intention of attending the performance with Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Allen. Admiral Dewey will probably be present during the "Congress of Nations" scene.

Dewey Holidays in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 6.—The Paterson Board of Aldermen met this evening and adopted a resolution declaring Sept. 29 and 30 holidays in this city in honor of Admiral Dewey.

DENIAL FROM FRANK DAMROSCH

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article headed "People's Choral Union Hurt" in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, reference is made to an alleged interview of Gen. Butterfield in a musical paper, in which he was represented as saying that I was trying to run the musical programme of the Dewey celebration by working a scheme which involved the expenditure of $4,000, and that my name had been withdrawn from the list of committees.

I wish to say that there is not one word of truth in this statement, and as Gen. Butterfield occupies too prominent a position to be capable of uttering a deliberate untruth, the story is probably one of the numerous falsehoods concocted by the blackmailing paper which published it. I have not addressed a single letter nor have I made any proposition whatever, verbally or in writing, to the Committee on Plan and Scope. I have not been on any committee, consequently my name could not have been withdrawn from the list of committees.

It was the earnest desire of the People's Choral Union, the largest body of trained chorus singers in the United States, to assist in honoring Admiral Dewey on his return to America, and various plans were suggested before any committee had been appointed by the Mayor for an official reception. At that time, in April or May, I advised the officers of the Choral Union not to undertake any independent action, so that nothing should be done to interfere in any way with the official celebration; that the existence of the People's Choral Union was well and favorably known to the people of New York, and that, if the official committee, which would no doubt be appointed, desired our assistance it would notify us in due time.

Later, in order to apprise the committee of the desire and willingness of the People's Choral Union to assist, a letter was sent on Aug. 1 to the Chairman of the Committee on Plan and Scope to the effect that the People's Choral Union was at its disposal in any way the committee might desire. No suggestion was ever made as to the selection to be sung, nor has any one connected with the People's Choral Union directly or indirectly endeavored to do anything which might be interpreted as a desire to interfere with the arrangements of the committee. FRANK DAMROSCH,
Director People's Choral Union.

Easthampton, L. I., Sept. 6, 1899.

IOWA VOLUNTEERS TO RETURN.

Less Than Three Hundred Were Left on Duty at the Front—Pennsylvania Sails from Manila.

MANILA, Sept. 6.—The Iowa regiment, the last of the volunteer organizations on duty in the Island of Luzon, has been withdrawn from Calulut to barracks at Caluca preparatory to departing for home. The number who will sail is 806.

Less than 300 men of the regiment were left on duty at the front when the order came for their relief, 406 being on the sick list. This regiment has undergone hard outpost duty for three months, during which it has been very much exposed to the rains. Seventy-five members of the regiment have re-enlisted. Although the Iowans participated in some of the hardest of the fighting between Malolos and San Fernando, not one of them was killed in battle. Thirty-nine, however, were wounded and nine died of disease.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Gen. Otis cables from Manila to-day:

"Pennsylvania sailed Sept. 5 with 42 officers, 776 enlisted men, 10 Washington Infantry, 2 officers, 24 discharged, 8 men hospital corps, 7 civilians. Washington Infantry left in Manila 10 officers, 147 enlisted men, re-enlisted; 2 officers, 41 enlisted men, discharged. None sick."

INSURGENTS CONTINUE ACTIVE.

Zamboanga Practically Deserted—Victory of Dato Mundi's Men.

MANILA, Sept. 6.—The insurgents continue to make demonstrations in the vicinity of Imus. The American outposts were obliged to fire volleys the past three nights.

Mail advices from Zamboango report that the town has been practically deserted.

The facts concerning the recently reported fighting between Dato Mundi and the insurgents are that the insurgents attacked a village in the Dato's dominions on neighboring islands, killing two of the villagers. The Dato's men subsequently drove off the insurgents, of whom several were killed.

The insurgents have issued a call upon property owners in the interior to supply gratis to the insurgent army carts, horses, and cattle.

REPORT OF CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Gen. Otis cables the following casualties:

KILLED.—John J. Deering, Thirty-sixth Infantry, near Santa Rio, Sept. 3.

WOUNDED—Twenty-first Infantry, at Calamba, July 28, Sergt. James Conley, ankle, severe; Sixth Infantry, at Bobon, Negros, July 19, K., Albert C. Jenks, throat and jaw, severe; Ninth Infantry, near San Fernando, Aug. 9, D., Edward Gorman, groin, slight; Thirty-sixth Infantry, Sept. 3, A., Frank Rathmaner, loin, leg, foot, severe.

$3,000,000 Filipino Currency.

MANILA, Sept. 6.—The recent issue of Filipino paper money amounts to $3,000,000. The acceptance of this issue is made obligatory, and the bills are made redeemable in three years.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH IN BOSTON.

Volunteers Are Received by the Governor and Mayor.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The arrival of the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteers, Col. Edmund A. Rice, to-day, from Plattsburg, N. Y., on its way to the Philippines, proved one of the greatest sensations as well as attractions that the city has experienced for many years. Even the home-coming of the Sixth Massachusetts last Fall, with Col. Rice also at its head, was eclipsed by the large and enthusiastic reception accorded the brave men who have volunteered for two years' service on the opposite side of the globe.

Although the regiment was several hours behind the time announced for its arrival, thousands of people were content to wait on the streets all day for a glimpse at the men as they marched to the inspiring tunes of two bands.

The soldiers came on trains made up entirely of sleepers, the officers occupying palace cars and then men the regular tourist coaches, each man having a berth to himself.

It was 4 o'clock before the entire regiment had reported, and half an hour later the march was begun. The route was through the business section of the city, with the usual march up State Street, through Newspaper Row, up School Street, by the City Hall, where the men were reviewed by Mayor Quincy, and finally past the State House, where Gov. Wolcott was accorded a marching salute as he stood on the historic steps, surrounded by his staff and backed by a multitude of many thousands.

The streets all along the route were densely thronged and the men were frequently cheered, especially at the City Hall and State House. Pursuing its way down Beacon Street, the regiment swung into the Common, and finally rested in column of battalions on the parade ground, with Mayor Quincy and other city officials at the reviewing point.

After a breathing spell of twenty minutes, the regiment was again put in motion by a sharp, quick command, and the formal review began. The line formed in columns of platoons, and the march was one of the best ever seen on the Common. After the review the regiment again formed in battalions and stood very steadily as Mayor Quincy, accompanied by Col. Rice, made the inspection. This closed the exercises of the day, and the regiment marched back to Charlestown to their cars for the night.

To-morrow noon the officers will be the guests of the Mayor at luncheon, and in the afternoon there will be an exhibition drill on the Common, followed by a ball given to the men by the city in Mechanics' Hall.

NEEDED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

E. N. Bee Says a Competent Young Civilian in Control Is Required.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received, by last week's Pacific mail, a letter from Mr. Everett N. Bee, an American merchant connected with the San Francisco firm of Otis, McAllister & Co., doing business in the Far East.

The writer, whose sincerity of purpose I have no reason to doubt, seems to consider the information contained in his letter of importance enough to request me to have it published in your valued paper, and, heartily joining in his request, I beg to submit to you here inclosed a copy.

The principal points in Mr. Bee's letter are interesting and weighty enough to entitle them to serious consideration. They speak volumes, and do not need any comments on my part. It is my impression that they voice to a large extent the sentiments of our regular army in the Philippines, and as such they deserve respect, yet I feel that I ought to say a word in regard to the standpoint I have taken in my letters to you of May 31 and June 16 last, in suggesting the putting in the field of an army of 100,000 to 150,000 men, to speedily put down the insurrection, to effectively occupy and garrison the islands, and to permanently establish and maintain order and peace.

My experiences, gathered while actively participating in a similar campaign of occupation and pacification of an Oriental country, which for decades had been racked and rent by Turkish misrule and by anarchy and rebellion; a campaign that has gone down into history as one of the most successful achievements of modern times, have taught me, that it is only by an overwhelming force that the best results can be swiftly obtained, and that what you said in one of your editorials: "The swiftest way of closing out this war is also the cheapest and the most merciful, and that is by making a showing of force in the Philippines which is irresistible and overwhelming," was as true, and is as true to-day, as anything that can be said of the situation.

I have not given up this standpoint yet, and if, from my point of view, the unforeseen does not happen, we will not see the end of trouble for some considerable time to come. Much precious time has been lost; the necessary number of troops has not been raised, and after a loss of thousands of men and an expenditure of millions of money, we stand where we stood at the beginning, and there is still the need for "a good plan!"

As to the view taken that "raw recruits" are not wanted I will only say that modern military experts agree that intelligent raw levies, if well officered and well drilled, do not require many weeks to enable them to take the field. And of what, pray, does a good part of our regular army consist to-day? And do they not make as good fighters as there are?

Many, indeed, are the inferences to draw from Mr. Bee's letter.

ALEXIS LUDWIG.

Leonia, N. J., Sept. 5, 1899.

MR. BEE'S LETTER.

Nagasaki, Japan, Aug. 1, 1899.

Alexis Ludwig, Esq., Leonia, N. J.

Dear Sir: I have just read your earnest and well-meaning article in THE TIMES of July 2, and as it is one of so many articles written by those who do not really know the needs of the situation, I take the liberty to direct your thoughts in another channel.

Before writing further I will call your attention to an article by Henry Norman in the same paper, which is the most sensible thing I have read on the subject.

What is more needed than the 150,000 raw recruits you and others speak of sending is a good, level-headed civilian who represents the President, to have control of both of our excellent army and navy already there, or, as Mr. Norman puts it, a competent controlling political agent. This civilian would be cheerfully obeyed by both army and navy, and stop the present proper disinclination of the navy to work with and under orders of Gen. Otis. A plan could be then adopted and carried out. Otis at present has more than he can do; he has the civil administration down to the smallest detail, of 8,000,000 people to take care of, besides his supposed military actions to inaugurate.

Let me further inform you that it is useless to send out more men until those there are properly armed. I have been told by two Colonels of the regular army that our army has not one Maxim or Colt rapid-fire gun in the Philippines, and that they are badly needed. England has them now in the Soudan, and it is well known that one is worth a company of infantry.

Why send out 100,000 more men and neglect to furnish, say, 100 of those guns, as good as half that number if handled by our splendid service now there?

To sum up, we want:

1. A young, competent civilian controlling man at the head.
2. A young General to lead the army à la Kitchener.
3. The best guns of rapid fire.
4. A good plan.
5. The navy can take care of itself.

I am one of the few merchants who have been at Manila, and one of the few who can speak without fear of army or navy, and I hope you will get this letter printed in THE TIMES, as I know you are patriotic, if misdirected, in your effort. Yours, &c.,

E. N. BEE.

LAUDS THE GERRY SOCIETY.

Supreme Court's Referee Reports that the Organization Is Well Managed and Does Good Work.

Albert Stickney, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to inquire into the charges of mismanagement preferred against the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, filed his report yesterday. The report is voluminous and covers thirty pages. In it the referee sustains in every instance the claims and defense put in by the society and praises it upon the conduct of its business.

The separate charges against the society are first set forth in extenso, and the referee says he summoned William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, but Mr. Stewart refused to answer any questions put by the counsel for the society. Mr. Stickney says, however, that he questioned Mr. Stewart, who told him that he had no evidence and knew of no matters which, in his opinion, required investigation by the Supreme Court. As to the charges of improper conduct of the finances of the society Mr. Stewart said he had no evidence to offer that would reflect discredit on the officers. Mr. Stickney says he also employed experts to go over the books and accounts of the society, but they could find nothing wrong.

The referee finds that the charge made against the society of resisting the State Board of Charities is unfounded, for the reason that the society based such resistance on the belief that the State Board had no jurisdiction over it. Mr. Stickney says that he finds great care exercised in the selection of agents of the society, and the testimony shows that everything up to the present time has been conscientiously and honestly done. The charge was made that an ex-convict and a fugitive from justice had been employed as agent, but the referee finds that as soon as the society learned that its servants were not of the best character it discharged them.

The report says that there is no evidence to sustain the charge that children are kept in the rooms of the society unnecessarily. On the contrary the evidence shows that they are kept there as short a time as possible. Mr. Stickney says that the contract system under which Superintendent Jenkins charges 25 cents a meal for each child may be unwise, but the fact remains that out of this money Mr. Jenkins pays the salaries of twelve employes and boards twenty others.

The charge that the society's agents were arrogant in their treatment of City Magistrates, and that the President of the society enlisted "Black Horse Cavalry" and improper means to secure legislation at Albany, are declared by the referee to be unfounded. He says the society is really a part of the Police Department, and has a function entirely its own. It simply tries, he says, to enforce the laws relating to children, and the assumption of the care of such children is only incident to the fulfillment of its principal business.

After reviewing the testimony, Mr. Stickney says that he finds the officers of the society are men whose motives are above reproach or suspicion. As to Mr. Gerry, the referee refers to him as an enthusiast in the cause, and such an enthusiast, says he, as is necessary for the conduct of such an undertaking as the society is carrying on.

SON-IN-LAW GETS OFF EASILY.

Pays Only $8.50 Fine in St. Louis for Beating Wife's Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—It costs $8.50 to beat a mother-in-law, according to a finding of Judge Kinsey in the First District Police Court if the beating is not too severe. The severity of the beating is decided by the number of visible cuts and bruises, such extras as knocking over a stove or inflicting hurts in places where the clothes conceal them not being charged for.

Louis and Joseph Reutz, two brothers, are responsible for the reduced price one has to pay for amusement at the expense of mothers-in-law. Mrs. Julia Schmidt of 1,732 South Ninth Street had them arrested. She is the mother-in-law of Louis. The testimony went to show that Louis Ruetz had done most of the beating, and the cutrate fine was imposed on him.

LAKE COMMERCE BLOCKED.

Sunken Steamer in St. Mary's River Stops Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The sinking of the steamer Douglas Houghton in St. Mary's River Tuesday has blocked commerce on Lake Superior. Coming at a time when the movement of iron ore has risen to the highest point of its history, and when lake freight rates have reached the largest figures paid since 1803, the delay of a week, while the wreckers are removing the big boat, will cause the loss of more than $1,000,000.

Iron and steel manufacturers estimate that the blockade will reduce the production of iron ore by 500,000 tons.

Every boat on Lake Superior will be loaded and waiting at the head of St. Mary's River for a chance to get down by Sunday night. Half a hundred craft head the blockade, and the release of the Houghton will start an extraordinary procession down the river. Meeting this down-bound crowd will be a similar fleet, loaded for Lake Superior ports, now held below the scene of the wreck. It will be marvelous if all these boats pass and repass in the winding confines of the rock-bound river with its swift current and sharp bends without serious accident.

PROSPERITY HELPS CHICAGO.

Crowds of Visitors Fill the Hotels—People Turned Away.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The hotels in Chicago are at present doing such a big business that one is reminded of World's Fair times. More commercial travelers are coming to the city than for years. People traveling for pleasure are coming in throngs, and they stay not one night or two, but a week or a fortnight. All goes to show, say the hotel men, that people of all classes and callings are well supplied with money. William S. Eden, proprietor of the Great Northern Hotel, said:

"I cannot recall any year except 1893 when business has been so heavy. At present our house is crowded to its full capacity, and I have even had to turn people away."

Manager Howe of the Palmer House said that the arrivals at that house averaged thirty-five to forty more a day than during the corresponding weeks of last year.

The smaller hotels feel the rush of travel also. Railroad men also tell of a rush of business in their line. Leading officials of the roads which centre in Chicago bear combined testimony to the unprecedented amount of traffic and the great increase in earnings.

Credit to The Street Railway Journal.

In printing the article which appeared in the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 1 under the caption "The Metropolitan's Report," dealing with the comparative cost and profits of cable, electric, and horse traction of the Metropolitan Street Railway system, the giving of credit for it to The Street Railway Journal was inadvertently omitted. The information on which the article was based reached this office through the courtesy of that publication, which prints an article on the same subject in its September issue.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Annapolis was put out of commission at Norfolk yesterday. She is to be overhauled and probably sent to the South Atlantic Station for the Winter and Spring.

The Newark has arrived at Mare Island, the Adams at San Francisco, the Prairie at Boston, and the Tarblehead at San Francisco.

The Chicago has sailed from Rio for Barbados on her return to the United States, with Admiral Howison aboard.

The Badger has gone to sea from Mare Island with a crew of naval militia aboard.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. C. FEIT.—The Paris Exposition will be opened to the public April 15, 1900. It will close Nov. 5, 1900.

R. E. B.—The Republican leader of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District is Edward Healy, and the organization's headquarters are at 967 Cauldwell Avenue

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

New York Central Stockholders to Act on the Matter.

Proxies to be voted in favor of the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad are being sent in freely by New York Central stockholders, a special meeting of whom has been called for Sept. 27 to act on this matter. The proxies are to be voted by Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and S. R. Callaway, who constitute the Proxy Committee.

In addition to the ratification of the Boston and Albany lease these affirmative proxies also ratify "a contract in connection therewith for the sale by the Boston and Albany to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company of certain real and personal property excepted from such lease, for the sum of $4,000,000, payable in 3½ per cent. 100-year debenture bonds of the New York Central, and if such option is not exercised, then the payment by the latter company of such part of $1,000,000 in its 3½ per cent. 100-year bonds as may be needed."

BIG RAILWAY BOND ISSUE.

Required for Distribution Under Central Pacific Reorganization.

At the offices of the Southern Pacific Railroad the statement was made yesterday that the new bonds issued under the Central Pacific reorganization scheme would probably be ready for distribution the latter part of this month. There are 181,000 of these bonds, representing $181,000,000, and each bond bears from two to four signatures.

The preparation and signing of these bonds is one of the largest jobs of the kind ever undertaken. Of the Central Pacific new 4 per cents there are 110,000 bonds am

MARYLAND STATE TICKET

Republican Convention Renominates Gov. Lloyd Lowndes.

PLATFORM STRONG FOR GOLD

Industries Must Be Protected Against Legislation—The President's Course Approved.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—The Maryland State Republican Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—LLOYD LOWNDES of Alleghany County.

Controller—PHILIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH of Dorchester County.

Attorney General—Ex-Congressman JOHN V. L. FINDLAY of Baltimore City.

The nominations were all made by acclamation.

The platform as reported by the committee and unanimously adopted, in so far as it relates to National affairs, is as follows:

We believe in the gold standard, and that all our currency should be made by law redeemable in gold coin at the option of the holder. To this faith we confidently pledge the influence and votes of the Maryland members in each house of Congress.

We continue to favor such a system of import duties as shall protect American industries and provide sufficient revenue for the expenses of Government, economically administered.

We commend the record made by our country in the late war with Spain. We accord to the soldiers and sailors who survived that war our unqualified respect and esteem. For those who laid down their lives we hold the tenderest memories.

While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, wherein by cession from Spain we acquired the right of sovereignty, duty demands that we retain and pacify them, and safeguard the interests of commerce until the problem of their final disposition be solved in such manner that the glory of our flag be not sullied nor the liberty it stands for restrained. We repose our trust for such a solution of the problem in our wise and patriotic President and the Republican majority in Congress.

Legitimate business interests, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, have built up our industries at home, giving employment to labor as never before, and have enabled us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at the dishonestly organized trust which stifles competition and oppresses labor. We are opposed to legislation merely for popular effect in reckless disregard of business revival after prolonged depression. We strongly favor laws to successfully suppress trusts and all combinations which create monopoly. It was the Republican Party which passed the Federal law against trusts, and which is enforcing it so far as States rights permit.

After strongly indorsing the administration of Gov. Lowndes, Controller Goldsborough, and State Treasurer Thomas J. Shyrock, the platform takes up State issues. The plank relating to police organization is as follows:

We pledge our party to a more partisan reorganization of the Police Department of Baltimore City, by passing a law embodying the essential features of the bills prepared by the same organization which prepared the election and registration laws passed by the Republican Legislature in 1896.

The organization referred to is the Reform League of Baltimore City. The bills prepared by the league provide for a bi-partisan board of three Police Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, the minority party to recommend its representative, and for a board of examiners to pass upon the qualifications of applicants to positions on the police force, the merit system to control all appointments, promotions, &c. This plank, although a "straddle," appears to have pleased all factions, and the convention adjourned late this afternoon in perfect harmony.

BELMONT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Says He Satisfies Neither Party and Predicts Bryan's Election.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Perry Belmont, previous to his sailing for the United States to-day on the new White Star liner Oceanic, said:

"The country is sick of the jelly-fish imperialism of President McKinley. Screeching is all very well, coupled with shouts about a vigorous campaign, but the fact is the Administration has no faith in itself. It is boneless, and, in the face of the tremendous under-seething of public opinion which is clear-cut for vigor as against expansion, the Government satisfies neither party. It is difficult to prophesy anything but a sweeping majority for Mr. Bryan next election. The trusts have their value, but the system is so honeycombed with abuses that their powers and constitutions must be better defined in the interests of the country."

Continuing, Mr. Belmont said: "Our yachtsmen, equally with Sir Thomas Lipton, recognize they have a tough job on hand. In my opinion, it will be the greatest race on record."

POLITICS OF CANAL EMPLOYES.

Superintendent of Repairs Warned Against Discrimination on Account of Party Affiliations.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—Superintendent of Public Works Partridge, in line with his policy of keeping politics out of the Canal Department, to-day issued the following circular, addressed to the Superintendent of Repairs:

As the Fall political campaign is getting under way, complaints are brought to me from time to time of the undue political activity of canal employes.

In this connection I call your attention to the provisions of Sections 24 and 25 of Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1899, known as the "Civil Service Law," and especially the following words in Section 25:

"And whoever being a public officer or having or claiming to have any authority or influence for or affecting the nomination, &c., of any public officer shall corruptly use or promise or threaten to use any such authority or influence, directly or indirectly, in order to coerce or persuade the vote or political action of any citizen, &c., shall be guilty of bribery or an attempt at bribery."

I interpret this as prohibiting the discriminating for or against any State employe under you because of his attitude in any political contest. My own judgment is that it is unwise for canal employes to make themselves too active in politics, as it has a tendency to divert their attention from official duties and to impair their efficiency. I send you under separate cover to-day a copy of the civil service law above referred to and a set of civil service rules. You will do well to make yourself familiar with the provisions and requirements not only of the law, but of the civil service rules, to the end that they may be carried out in the administration of the affairs of your section.

CITIZENS' UNION AND FUSION.

The Central City Committee Holds an Important Meeting.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union held an executive session at 42 East Twenty-third Street last night, at which several matters of importance to the organization were discussed. It had been rumored during the day that President Quigg of the Republican County Committee intended to be present at last night's conference. Mr. Quigg, however, did not attend, and Thomas A. Fulton, the Secretary of the Central Committee, said that he had not been expected. When asked if Mr. Quigg had made a proposition to the Central Committee, Mr. Fulton replied: "I cannot answer that question—or, rather, I won't."

Mr Fulton declared that at present the Citizens' Union did not contemplate placing a county ticket in the field, nor was there any union with the Republican forces, except in certain districts where such a union appears to be desirable in order to defeat the Tammany candidates. In these districts every effort will be made to secure harmony, but the alliance will not be in any way of an ironbound character. This accords entirely with statements made by Mr. Quigg, who has said repeatedly that in certain districts the Citizens' Union will select candidates for Assemblymen and Aldermen, and that these men would receive the indorsement of the Republican organization.

SOCIALIST-LABOR SPLIT.

Defeat of the Vogt-De Leon Faction Announced.

The mighty in the Socialist-Labor Party have had a fall, and the man who ran on that ticket for President of the United States, Charles H. Matchett, has been read out of the office which he held in the National Executive Committee. He happened to be an adherent of the Vogt-De Leon faction that long dictated to the party, and "got beautifully left," in a free and easy fight that took place at the reorganization of the Executive Committee on the night of July 11. Mr. Matchett himself, it was said, was not present at the fight.

The split in the Socialist-Labor Party was occasioned by differences over the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, which was composed of trades unions which combine politics with pure trades union economic matters. The Volks Zeitung advised that the alliance be abolished, inasmuch as it antagonized members of other trades unions that were not Socialistic, while the Vogt-De Leon faction insisted on its continuance. The Volks Zeitung combination managed to elect a majority of the new National Executive Committee, and to oust Messrs. Vogt, De Leon, and their adherents. These disputed the right of the Volks Zeitung combination to expel them, and the dispute was referred to a referendum vote of the New York section of the Socialist-Labor Party that elects the National Executive Committee. The voting has been going on for two weeks, and yesterday the result of the vote was announced, declaring the opposition deposed.

Besides Mr. Matchett, it was announced that there were expelled Henry Kuhn, the National Secretary of the party; Messrs. Vogt and De Leon, Alvin Brown, Patrick Murphy, and J. J. Kenneally of the old National Executive Committee.

The National Executive Committee has directed the party organization in this city to make nominations for a new National Secretary and six new members of the National Committee. The New York County Committee is to meet on Saturday to make nominations for office, and is expected to act on the invitation of the Independent Labor Party to unite with it.

Richard Croker Still Absent.

Richard Croker has not yet returned to the city, and at the Democratic Club last night it was said that no word had been received from him nor could it be told when he would come back to town. Despite this general ignorance of the chief's movements the clubhouse was well filled with politicians of all degrees, who had gathered in the expectation of meeting Mr. Croker.

Gleason's Fight in Queens.

Francis Van Vechten, counsel for ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason, obtained an order yesterday from Judge Harrison S. Moore at Flushing compelling the Democratic General Committee of the Borough of Queens to produce in court on Saturday the minutes of the Democratic primary held in Newtown on Sept. 2. The object of this is to determine whether or not the General Committee has compiled with the new laws governing primaries.

ADDICKS'S SYNDICATE BALKED.

Fails to Prevent Another Company Building a Trolley Road.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 6.—A syndicate in which J. Edward Addicks, his State Chairman, J. Frank Allee, and John D. Hawkins are interested was balked yesterday by the Kent County Levy Court in an attempt to prevent the recently formed Delaware General Electric Company from securing permission to build a trolley road through the principal towns of Kent County.

Several years ago Mr. Hawkins secured a charter from the Legislature and negotiated with a Philadelphia syndicate represented by Leo Belmont and Attorney General White to sell the franchises. The scheme fell through, and the Philadelphia syndicate formed the new General Electric Company, deposited to-day $1,000 as a guarantee, and prepared to begin work.

Mr. Hawkins's lawyer appeared before the Levy Court yesterday and announced that Mr. Addicks was associated with Hawkins, and claimed a prior right to build the road. The Court, however, refused to allow the Addicks-Hawkins people exclusive rights, and both companies can begin work if they choose.

TAX DECISION IN JERSEY CITY.

Money Lost Through Mortgage Given to Chancellor McGill.

Allan L. McDermott, Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, yesterday filed with the Board of Finance an opinion to the effect that the sale of several pieces of property for unpaid taxes would have to be annulled and the taxes on other property held under the same title must be canceled. From the proceedings in the case it appeared that Jacob Harrison and others of Elizabeth, N. J., owned twenty-one pieces of property in Jersey City. Of these, fourteen pieces were sold to satisfy the city's claim for taxes, while seven other pieces had been advertised.

Harrison, in order to raise money, had mortgaged the property to Chancellor McGill, he having sought an investment for unemployed funds held by the court. The amount of the mortgage was $6,310.57. Harrison was unable to pay the mortgage, and it was foreclosed. The proceeds of the sale only satisfied the mortgage. Application was made by the purchasers to have the sales made by the city set aside and the accrued taxes canceled. The matter was referred to Mr. McDermott. He advised the board that the application must be granted.

"The law of this State," said Mr. McDermott, "is such that when funds held by the Chancellor are invested on mortgage, subsequently levied taxes become a lien only in subordination to the mortgage. The opposite is the rule where the property is mortgaged to an individual. There is very little sense and no justice in the rule, but it is a settled one and must be followed. The moneys invested in the name of the Chancellor are funds owned by private persons and deposited in Chancery for safe keeping pending a decision of the case in which they are involved."

In conclusion Mr. McDermott advised the board to make an effort to have the law changed. The board thereupon adopted a resolution requesting the Chancellor to amend the rules of the Chancery Court so as to secure the payment of taxes levied against property mortgaged under the conditions described.

LIGHTNING JUST MISSED HER.

Narrow Escape from Death of a Police Matron's Daughter.

Mrs. Lizzie Maloney, matron of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, tells of a narrow escape from death by lightning. She and her daughter, Mary, eighteen years old, were spending their vacation at the Mount Peters House, at Greenwood Lake. A thunderstorm raged in the mountains last Sunday night. The Mount Peters House is 2,000 feet above sea level, and Mrs. Maloney declares that the place was the centre of electric fire. Her daughter was sleeping on one of the upper floors of the house. When the storm was at its height there was a terrific thunderclap, which shook the house, throwing the guests into a panic. Mrs. Maloney heard her daughter scream and rushed into the room. Mary was lying unconscious on the floor.

The wooden bed on which she had been sleeping was torn to splinters, which covered her daughter's form. Pictures and books were strewn about the room. A big hole in the ceiling revealed the path of the bolt. When Mary was revived she said the bolt crashed through the ceiling. She described it as a ball of blue fire. She said it struck the footboard of the bed, where it exploded, throwing her to the floor. A splinter from the bed had pierced one of the cuffs of a shirt waist, pinning it to the wall.

EUGENE A. WISE'S STATEMENT.

Says Manhattan Asked for His Resignation, Which Is Denied.

Two stories are current regarding Councilman Eugene A. Wise's loss of his position as trainmaster with the Manhattan Railway Company. Mr. Wise says that although he has been twenty-one years in the employ of the company and has always performed his duty faithfully, he was nevertheless asked to resign, and resign he did on Sept. 1. He said yesterday that he could attribute the request for his resignation to no cause except that with the changes in management after the death of Col. Hain a determination had developed to get the old employes out.

Vice President Skitt's secretary, speaking with authority yesterday, said that so far as he knew Mr. Wise had resigned of his own free will, and he was very much surprised that the Councilman should make any other statement. It had long been known, said the secretary, that Mr. Wise would resign to go into the fire-proofing business. He added also that it was not the custom of corporations to discharge men who performed their duty, but said this was only a general statement and had no reference to Mr. Wise's case. Mr. Wise was one of the champions of the railway company on the floor of the Council Chamber against what were known as the "strike" bills. This, with his long service, had always led to the impression that his position was assured.

Dr. McGronen Doing Well.

Dr. Harry McGronen of St. John's Hospital of Long Island City, whose foot was crushed under a car wheel, had the toes of the foot amputated yesterday afternoon at the New York Hospital. It was said last night he was doing well.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE AND FAITH

Speaker Says Illness Cannot Be Cured by Worldly Medicine—Enemies Try to Distribute Literature.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Just after the close of Dr. Simpson's usual morning sermon on the fourfold gospel at noon to-day Miss Mason, a young woman who has charge of the sale of the hundreds of books which the alliance has at its book stand adjoining the tabernacle, ran upon the platform almost out of breath from haste and exclaimed, excitedly:

"Oh, just let me speak a minute, Dr. Simpson, before you close this meeting. It won't take me more than just a minute. Oh, dear, a good man just came to the book stand, which is filled with the best kind of literature, and said he would buy every book and pamphlet that was not sold by to-night. Wasn't that good? Now, I want to give the dear, good people here a chance to get some books or other things before night, for they will all be gone before this time."

Miss Mason then hastily enumerated some of the scores of books and mottoes on sale.

"Here's a large motto," said she, "worth 75 cents which you can get for 35, and here's a few more of Dr. Simpson's leaflets, which I will sell for a cent a dozen."

A number of sales were made during the day, but the man who was going to buy what was left over had not been heard from yet this evening, and a large stock of books yet remains on hand.

The Rev. Dr. John Robertson, from Glasgow, Scotland, was the principal speaker at the meeting, and he grew eloquent in his denunciation of the use of tobacco.

"Something has been said about smoking," he said. "It seems to be the fashion now to write poetry to the Lady Nicotine. Beautiful romances are written about the fragrant weed. I tell you, beloved, my Lady Nicotine is a harlot. I do not believe that any attainments or grace a man who reeks with cigars." Responses of "Amen!" and "Praise the Lord!" were heard from different parts of the room.

The Rev. Dr. John Oerte was the next speaker and made an address on "Sacrifice." He said that when he realized the erroneous teaching, he was forced to ask why so many of God's teachings had gone astray.

"It is a sad fact," said he, "that offerings are growing fewer and fewer. People do not stick to the old idea of sacrifice. I am convinced that if the ministers and their people do not come back to the old ideas of sacrifice they will finally land in the realm of anti-Christ."

An incident which occurred this week, but was kept quiet, leaked out this afternoon. A man and woman arrived upon the alliance ground with a load of literature which upon examination proved to have been issued by some of the opponents of the alliance in New York city. This fact was learned before any of the literature was circulated among the people here, and all the pamphlets were seized and confiscated and the parties who brought it were sent back to the city by the next train. Not a trace of the literature referred to could be found to-day.

The Rev. D. W. Lelacheur conducted a service in divine healing at Beracah Home at 5 o'clock P. M. He was asked by one of those present what medicine should be used. He said he would use the medicine found in the Word of God. He said that if a man used wordly medicine he could not be cured by faith.

"Any cured," said he, "who wants a dose of our medicine must come to realize the fact that he does not know anything and is nothing."

Dr. Lelacheur advanced the theory that to be saved one must have the life of God to take the place of the blood. A woman present who was very near-sighted wanted to be restored to sight, and she asked if she could continue to wear her glasses. Dr. Lelacheur replied, "Yes, keep them on until the Lord tells you to take them off."

One woman present said she had been cured of bronchitis instantaneously by prayer.

ALASKAN MODUS UNDECIDED.

But Considerable Progress Has Been Made in the Negotiations—Much Conceded to This Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—While gratifying progress has been made toward the arrangement of a modus vivendi temporarily defining the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, and the officials concerned in the negotiations are hopeful that success will attend their efforts, it can be stated that at this moment the negotiations are still pending, and therefore it cannot be said that an arrangement has been reached.

It is still possible for the whole scheme to be disarranged, owing to the injection at this point of some such counter proposal as wrecked the modus thought to have been arranged by Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury.

State Department officials insist that while it is not within reason to expect that any arrangement, fair and satisfactory to both parties to the negotiations, shall be entirely one-sided, still it will be found when the result is made public that the United States has secured a majority of the points in contention, and that the opposition has made concessions of the greatest importance. But one of the difficulties of the situation is that the department is precluded from making that fact officially known out of regard for the obstacles that would probably be placed in the way of the conclusion of the agreement by those elements in Canada and this country which are opposed to any sacrifice.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The officials of the Foreign Office say they have not officially acquiesced in any modus vivendi in the matter of the Alaska boundary dispute, and that no recent negotiations have been under consideration here. Reginald Tower, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, it is added, has carried on discussion with Col. John Hay, the United States Secretary of State, with a view to a fuller consideration of the Canadian and British views, but, it is asserted, nothing binding on either side could result from these negotiations. No negotiations on the subject of Alaska had passed through the United States Embassy here recently, but news of the result of the Tower-Hay conference was daily expected from Washington.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Standard makes an editorial protest this morning against "insinuations from America that Great Britain has rejected Canadian 'dictation' and abandoned the Canadian claims in the Alaskan affair."

M. CAMBON'S SUCCESSOR.

French Ambassador Will Probably Exchange Posts with M. Barrere.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The French Embassy has no confirmation of the cable report that M. Camille Barrere, at present French Ambassador at Rome, has been appointed Ambassador at Washington to succeed M. Cambon. The latter is now in Paris. Mme. Cambon has never been able to take the voyage to this country, and the Ambassador has reluctantly felt that he would have to take a European post in order to be with his family. In case M. Barrere comes here, it is possible that M. Cambon will succeed him at Rome.

If the reported transfer proves correct, M. Cambon will return to Washington in order to present his letters of recall. The officials here regret to hear that he may go to another post, as the relations with him have been exceptionally pleasant and productive of important results.

M. Barrere has had a notable diplomatic career, although one of the comparatively young men of the foreign service, being now forty-eight years old. His first official service was as French delegate to the European conference which framed the treaty on the navigation of the Danube. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1882, and has been Minister at Stockholm and Munich and Ambassador to Switzerland.

M. Barrere's most notable service has been in Egypt, where he was President of the commission which adopted plans for the liberal use of the canal, and he also signed the conference agreement on the financial affairs of Egypt. As a scientist, he has been much interested in sanitary affairs.

A Siamese-Twin Chicken.

John Thompson, a poultry dealer of Hackensack Plank Road, Union Hill, three weeks ago set a hen on a dozen eggs. The mother hen yesterday marched into the yard with a dozen little chicks. When Thompson counted the chickens he thought he saw thirteen. Two of the chickens seemed to be so mixed up they could not get away from each other, though apparently they were making desperate struggles to do so. Thompson finally chased the chicken into a corner and picked it up for closer inspection. Although it had only one body, it seemed to be composed of two bodies welded together. It was equipped with two necks, two heads, two sets of wings, and four legs.

URGES THE GOLD STANDARD

American Bankers' Association Unanimously Asks For It.

AN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

Resolution Passed Looking to the Formation of One—Charges for Check Collections Favored.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—The American Bankers' Association to-day unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The bankers of the United States most earnestly recommend that the Congress of the United States at its next session enact a law to more firmly and unequivocally establish the gold standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar, which, under the existing law, is the unit of value, shall be the standard and measure of all values in the United States; that all the obligations of the Government, and all paper money, including circulating notes of National banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that the legal-tender notes of the United States, when paid into the Treasury, shall not be reissued except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin."

The resolution was offered by E. O. Leech of New York, Vice President and cashier of the National Union Bank. In a brief speech, Mr. Leech said the resolution would stay the hands of the members of Congress.

Col. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, in an enthusiastic speech, seconded the motion.

The question was raised whether the resolution could be voted upon by the Assembly at once, without referring it to the Executive Council. After a hot debate it was decided that the resolution must be referred to the Council. Chairman Trowbridge called the Council to order at once, and in a few seconds the resolution was recommended for presentation to the convention. It was then voted upon by the Assembly and unanimously adopted.

BANKERS' INSTITUTE NEEDED.

W. C. Cornwell of Buffalo, Chairman of the Committee on Education, submitted a report in reference to forming an institute of bankers, petitions for such an institution having been received from bank clerks at Louisville and Buffalo.

The committee reported that they had examined the operations of the Institute of Bankers in London, and that the formation of an institute of American bankers on similar lines should be a comparatively easy matter. That the working forces of the banks were willing and desirous of entering such an association was, the committee said, shown by the petitions. The proposed institute would bring to them much knowledge of the theory and practice of banking, to be acquired otherwise only by experience or individual investigation. As a means of education and training, it must be as valuable to the banking houses as to the employes who enjoyed the benefits. The per capita cost would be slight, the collective value immeasurable. By a systematic local organization in each American city, the institute might obtain large membership and influence within a year. Its aim must appeal to those who believe in a more intelligent application of banking practices in this country.

Gen. Whiting of Alabama introduced a resolution, which was passed, recommending that the Committee on Education be continued, and that it be instructed to present to the Executive Council a plan for the organization of such an institute as that in London described by Mr. Cornwell.

Robert McCurdy, Chairman of the Committee on Credits, presented the following report:

"The Committee on Credits appointed at the meeting in March last reported as follows:

"First. That a Committee on Credits be made one of the standing committees of the association.

"Second. That the association establish in the City of New York an agency to be known as the 'Bureau of Bank Credits,' whose duty shall be to collect information in regard to the standing of all parties who, either as makers or indorsers, sell their paper on the market, and to perform such other duties as the association may from time to time prescribe."

FIDELITY INSURANCE.

In the absence of Chairman A. C. Anderson of the Committee on Fidelity Insurance, Caldwell Hardy presented the report of the committee.

The report was to the effect that no replies had been received from a considerable number of members who are private bankers and brokers in the large cities and do not bond their employes.

"We find," the committee continued, "from 2,286 replies, that 1,282 banks do not use corporate fidelity suretyship, while 1,004 of our members carry such insurance, and they are at present covering between 9,000 and 10,000 bank employes, whose bonds aggregate $54,814,310, that there was paid for such insurance during 1898 $213,552, while the cost of such protection for the six years, 1893 to 1898 inclusive, has been approximately $1,281,314. The total losses reported for these six years, including $40,000 now being contested by the companies, amount to $171,084, or an average of less than $30,000 per annum returned on an annual outlay of over $200,000. It will be seen that these figures indicate a loss of 52 cents per annum on each $1,000 of insurance in force, which is a smaller percentage of loss on bank risks than we had been led to expect."

A uniform bond was submitted, the object being to prevent litigation.

The convention by a rising vote decided to continue the Fidelity Insurance Committee.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the "call of the States." This is a new feature of the order of business, designed to put the members of the convention in possession of a rapid bird's-eye view of business conditions all over the country, with special reference to banking interests. Speeches were limited to five minutes, the States being called alphabetically. Without exception, the delegates reported prosperous conditions, and all seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the business outlook.

CLEARING HOUSE CONVENTION.

The representatives of various Clearing House associations, who assembled in connection with the convention, declared unanimously in favor of charging for the handling of checks and drafts from other cities, and steps were taken to carry their recommendation into effect. The conference was attended by sixty delegates, representing twenty-three of the thirty-one cities invited to participate.

The following resolution, offered by George Guickenberger of Cincinnati, was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the practice of charging exchange for the handling of out-of-town items is just and proper and within the scope of legitimate banking; therefore, all bankers, both city and country, are entitled to receive the benefits of the same."

F. W. Hayes, who presided at the conference, offered the following resolutions, which were also adopted unanimously.

"Resolved, That we recommend to all the Clearing House associations in the United States the adoption of a by-law or an amendment to their constitutions, as follows: 'The Clearing House Association shall have power to establish rules and regulations regarding collections by members of the association or banks or trust companies, or other clearing through such members, and the rates to be charged for such collections, and also providing for the enforcement of the same. It may from time to time make any additions to or changes in such rules and regulations as it deems judicious. Any rule or regulation upon the subject must receive a majority vote of all the members, and when once established it shall not be altered or rescinded until it has been in force at least three months, and then only by a majority vote of the Clearing House Association.'"

TRUST COMPANY SECTION.

Fifty representatives of trust companies attended the meeting of the trust company section of the Bankers' Association. The meeting was presided over by Breckinridge Jones of St. Louis, the Chairman. The report of the Executive Committee, read by Anton G. Hodenpyl of Grand Rapids, Mich., showed that the companies belonging to the section have a capital of $94,000,000 and a surplus of $67,000,000, while their cash deposits are $610,000,000. Forty-one trust companies joined the section in the course of the past year. Several papers were read and a general discussion followed on "The best methods of providing trust company business," and "The advantages of having savings departments in trust companies."

OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED TO-DAY.

Walker Hill, President of the American Exchange Bank of St. Louis, will be chosen as the next President of the American Bankers' Association. The Nominating Committee decided at its meeting, previous to the opening of the convention to-day, to recommend his name to the convention to-morrow, when the annual election takes place, and the recommendation will mean an election. Mr. Hill has been President of the association during the past year.

Alvah Trowbridge, President of the North American Trust Company of New York, will be recommended by the committee for First Vice President. He, too, will undoubtedly be elected. Mr. Trowbridge has acted as Chairman of the Executive Committee during the past year. The name of Col. M. T. Herrick, President of the Society of Savings of Cleveland, will be presented as a member of the Executive Committee, and it is understood on the highest authority that he will be made Chairman of that body.

EAST BEATS WEST AT TENNIS.

Pacific Coast Experts Yield to the National Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEREY, Cal., Sept. 6.—The test of the relative skill of the four National lawn tennis champions from the Atlantic seaboard and the experts of the Pacific Coast was finished to-day on the courts of the Hotel Del Monte and resulted in a decisive victory for the Easterners.

In the morning matches Whitman defeated the coast champion, George Whitney, despite the fact that his strokes were decidedly erratic. Robert Whitney also fell before the speed of Davis, and Samuel Hardy was beaten by Wright, who was in excellent form and drove accurately. The former holder of the coast title, Sumner Hardy, has demonstrated that he is easily the most dangerous player on the California team. He won over Ward in three straight sets, his cross court shots and long low drives being brilliantly made.

Davis and Sumner Hardy played a great five-set match in the afternoon. Both were very speedy, and throughout it was a struggle for the net. The fourth set the Westerner had all his own way, forcing Davis to the base line, but the latter came back strong in the fifth set and won. In the Whitman-Sam Hardy match the former played in his best form, driving surely and accurately from the back court, and captured the victory. The two Whitneys were outplayed by Ward and Wright, who won in straight sets. The scores of the day's play follow:

Morning Matches.—Third Round—Malcolm D. Whitman beat George Whitney, 6—1, 8—6, 6—0; Dwight F. Davis beat Robert Whitney, 6—3, 6—1, 6—0; Sumner Hardy beat Holcombe Ward, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Afternoon Matches.—Fourth Round—Malcolm D. Whitman beat Samuel Hardy, 6—1, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Beals C. Wright beat Robert Whitney, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2; Holcombe Ward beat George Whitney, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; Dwight F. Davis beat Sumner Hardy, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3, 0—6, 6—1.

WOMEN TO PLAY TENNIS.

Tournament Arranged by Cottagers at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 6.—The tennis craze, which has seized this place, will receive a fresh impetus from a tournament for women which has been arranged by the cottagers. Prizes have been offered by Charles T. Barney, Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff, and B. Aymar Sands, and there is already a large list of entries. Singles will be played throughout the remainder of the week, commencing to-morrow, while the first half of next week will be devoted to doubles.

This is the first opportunity in some time offered women to exhibit their skill in tennis, and much interest has been aroused in the tournament.

It has been decided to play off the match between Stewart Waller and W. Rossiter Betts, the present holder of the cup, in the Ruggles competition next Saturday.

GOOD TENNIS AT TARRYTOWN.

Paret Easily Wins His Match, and Allen Is Successful Also.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club's open tournament was continued here this afternoon. The semi-final round of the singles, with Paret against Mallory and Little against Allen, are to be played to-morrow, and the remaining semi-final match in the doubles will furnish a good day's sport. Paret is expected to win from Mallory, but the Yale and Princeton champions are very closely matched, and an exciting match is looked for between them. The day's scores follow:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Second Round—J. P. Paret beat E. J. Martin, 6—4, 6—0; Roland Mallory beat R. L. Strong, 6—0, 6—0; R. D. Little beat Floyd Smith, 6—0, 6—2.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—C. S. Batt and C. D. Millard beat E. A. Freshman and Ralph Hickox, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2. First Round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat W. A. Warnock and Floyd Smith, 6—0, 6—1; W. C. Strong and R. L. Strong beat C. M. Reivea and partner by default. Semi-final Round—J. P. Paret and R. D. Little beat W. C. Strong and R. L. Strong, 6—0, 6—2.

THE BROOKLYN'S MEN WIN.

The New York's Crew Finished Second in Three Boat Races.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The boat races between the crews of the warships of the North Atlantic Squadron were held today on the Delaware River at Washington Park, a few miles below this city. Rear-Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and a number of other officers of the fleet were interested spectators of the sport. Crews from the New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas took part. There were four races over a course a mile and a half long. The men from the Brooklyn took two of the first prizes, Massachusetts one, and Indiana one. New York finished second in three of the races.

There was a tug of war between the crews of the squadron, which was won by the Jackies from the Indiana.

The sailors and marines of the fleet were entertained in the park after the sports were over. There were a barbecue and a clambake provided for the crews.

Large Land Sale in Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, Sept. 6.—Charles E. Martin, County Clerk of Clinton County and the proprietor of the Mirror Lake Hotel, has made an important purchase of some 4,000 acres in Essex County formerly owned by the Hall estate. Three hundred and twenty rods of the tract front on Lake Placid, and 330 acres are near the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium. The tract includes rich timber land and some very desirable cottage sites, which Mr. Martin will probably sell.

Staten Island Farmers Complain.

The Staten Island farmers have joined the crusade for municipal ownership of the Staten Island Ferry. They say they want a special team ferry to ply between Port Richmond and Manhattan. Under the present system they are compelled to drive ten and twelve miles each way to and from the ferry and the interior of the borough. Over two hundred names have so far been secured to the petitions being circulated to be presented at the next meeting of the Municipal Assembly.

To Inspect European Automobiles.

George H. Cornell, formerly chief engineer of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, will sail for Europe to-day on the Augusta Victoria to attend the automobile exhibit at Berlin. Mr. Cornell goes abroad, it is said, as the representative of a newly organized automobile company in Brooklyn. He is to gather ideas as to the manufacture of the machines, which the Brooklyn concern purposes to utilize in its productions.

The Cooper Union Resolutions.

Leonard Tuttle did not, as published, read the resolutions at the mass meeting Monday night of the Chicago Platform Democracy in Cooper Union. The mistake was due to the fact that the presiding officer announced that Mr. Tuttle would read the resolutions. When they were read, it was supposed that it was Mr. Tuttle that read them.

Whitestone Pastor Resigns.

The Rev. Thomas Thompson, who was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Whitestone June 23 to succeed the Rev. Edward J. Lloyd, has resigned the pastorate owing to poor health. Mr. Thompson was born in Scotland, and is thirty-seven years old.

Glass Blowers' Strike Ended.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 6.—The long-continued strike in the Cumberland Glass Works is ended. The company accepted the terms of the strikers last night, and work was resumed this morning.

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GIVE UP EVERYTHING!

It seems to us, as we glance over some of the vehement speeches that have been made at recent meetings held to advance interest in Col. BRYAN and his anti-military, anti-expansion, and anti-trust preconvention policy that there is a trifle too much of surrender in the song that is sung to make it really effective with a people that is not overfond of giving up or giving in.

Even the most vociferous of those persons who are willing to associate the idea of surrender to AGUINALDO with the success of Col BRYAN may have reasonable doubt whether Col. BRYAN'S election and the abandonment of the Philippines would be considered double occasion for National pride and the applause of the world.

If in order to assure the election of Col. BRYAN as a non-military President we must withdraw from the Philippines and permit the people to be governed by the Tagal leader, so that we shall give earnest of our abiding faith in the Colonial opinion, in 1776, that "Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," shall we not also, in order to be consistent, withdraw our protection from Cuba and abandon Puerto Rico? We have taken Puerto Rico, without consulting the men of that island from whom, under a strict application of the words of our Declaration of Independence from the rule of GEORGE III., all just power to govern should be derived.

It does not satisfy the surrender party to quibble with words, or to suggest that there is yet plenty of time to equip the Puerto Ricans and the Cubans to govern justly. But it ought to be borne in mind that during the occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico the United States authorities have indisputably given the people of those islands peace, have lessened their burden of taxation, have by humane, ordinary, modern methods of government made them acquainted with a degree of freedom to which they have never been accustomed, and have held out to them assurances of as large a measure of self-government as they can desire or as we of the United States enjoy.

We can discover no disposition on the part of the President or his Cabinet, or in his party, in their determination not to give up the possesions acquired from Spain, to flout the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence. No party would hope to win in 1900 by insisting that Texas should be surrendered to Mexico because at the time of its acquisition it was possibly not clearly ascertained that the majority of the inhabitants of Texas would not have preferred Mexican rule. Alaska was bought, lands and peop'e, without the "consent of the governed." We still govern the Indians with very little regard for their consent to our laws for them, which are not invariably just.

The country has not yet indicated hopelessness of its capacity to deal justly with Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. It is not prepared to give them up. They are not prepared to be given up. There is reason to believe that Cuba and Puerto Rico are better off, and that their people believe they are better off, because we have supplanted Spain, and they show no disposition to quote the Declaration of Independence at us. And in the Philippines, is it not fair to assume that the policy thus far successfully enforced in Cuba and Puerto Rico will bring forth like results? Let us take time to find out.

We have once indicated our willingness to abandon the 16 to 1 notion, and Col. BRYAN with it. There seems to be great probability that this decision will be reaffirmed before the country declares for the abandonment of its new charges.

THE HONOR OF ENGLAND.

The eloquence and reason of Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON'S appeal from Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN to Lord SALISBURY are so clear upon the face of his appeal that we owe no apology to any intelligent reader for transferring it bodily to our columns. But it may be worth while to point out that that must be a very unusual case which compels or induces a man like Mr. HARRISON to take sides in a political question. He is known as one of the original "Positivists" of England, one of the apostles of the Religion of Humanity, the sect of which Prof. HUXLEY or somebody else said that it consisted of "three persons and no GOD." But he is also known as one of the strongest and clearest controversial writers in England upon literary and controversial subjects, while he is not known as a politician at all. He has been a London Alderman, which is scarcely a political place, and, a dozen years ago, he unsuccessfully "stood" against Sir JOHN LUBBOCK for the representation of the University of London in the House of Commons. This has been his only appearance in "politics."

When such a man takes part in the discussion of a politically "burning" question, like that of the war upon the Transvaal, it is out of the question that he can be moved by any other motive than the desire to do his duty as a patriotic Briton and to save from a smirch the honor of his country. He seizes the obvious point of attack, which has been curiously overlooked. When the "policy" of any Minister threatens war it seems to be clearly the duty of the Prime Minister to take control of it. When the policy of the Colonial Ministry threatens war by that fact it comes under the direction of the Foreign Ministry. And by the mere fact of addressing Lord SALISBURY as "Prime Minister" and "Chief Secretary of Foreign Affairs," Mr. HARRISON puts upon him a responsibility which he cannot justly or honorably or constitutionally evade.

We have not seen so strong or so clear an exposition of the case of the South African Republic against the British Empire. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S claims in behalf either of the "suzerainty" or of the "paramount power" of Great Britain in respect to the Transvaal can possibly amount, as Mr. HARRISON points out, to no more than some control over the external relations of the republic, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is using them to enforce a change in its internal relations, in its domestic politics. We have often insisted that the Boers were doomed to ultimate defeat, that they were fighting against the irresistible "Spirit of the Age." But because they are doing this they are furnishing an additional reason why Great Britain should rely upon the great social and civilizing forces that are with the Outlanders and against the Boers, why she should "stand still and see the salvation of the LORD." That overt interference is outrageous, that armed interference would be infamous, is the thesis which Mr. HARRISON takes, and we venture to say that he makes it good to the satisfaction of every impartial reader.

Old and tired and indifferent as Lord SALISBURY may be, such an appeal can hardly fail to reach and touch him. The national honor is involved, and with it the personal honor of the Prime Minister, in seeing that England does not provoke and wage a wicked war. And, indeed, his personal honor is even more nearly concerned. It has been openly charged that the power of the chartered company is so great and overpowering in English society and in English politics that no man dare defy it. It devolves upon Lord SALISBURY to show that that is not the case, that he can and will interfere when a great wrong is about to be done in the name of his country. And nothing could be better adapted to spur or sting him into action than the appeal of Mr. HARRISON.

SHAMROCK AND COLUMBIA.

The stories of the speed of the Shamrock are probably causing a good deal of needless alarm among the faint-hearted. As the time for the great contests for the America's Cup draws near, the anxiety of those who are interested in the struggle for it, and they are a legion, naturally increases. This anxiety is not likely to be diminished by the confident talk and bearing of the hearty knight who has brought his yacht to our shores with the fond hope of taking the cup away. It will be remembered that the owners of the Thistle, which was so badly beaten by the Volunteer, were just as confident. But, as Mr. KIPLING is wont to remark, that is another story. There be those who say that the confidence of the Shamrock party, compared to that of the Thistle people, was as the gentle murmur of the Summer breeze to the wild tumult of the Winter storm. But pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall.

Lest it be said that we should apply our proverbs at home, let us hasten to say that the Shamrock is, indeed, a formidable craft; and it looks as if she might come nearer to "lifting" the cup than any of her unfortunate predecessors. Nevertheless the reports of her wonderful speed under short sail are probably exaggerated. These reports are largely the result of excited statements on the part of tugboat Captains. These gentlemen are in the habit of claiming for their boats the ability to make 12 knots an hour. It is really very hard to find a tugboat Captain who will say that his boat cannot do 12 knots an hour. Indeed, it is almost as hard as it is to find a tugboat which can go that speed. There are perhaps six tugs in this harbor which can make 12 knots an hour. There are not less than sixty tugboat Captains who can talk much faster than that. When, therefore, the Shamrock's speed is measured by the conversation of some tug Captain who is running alongside of her, she is sure to be making more than 12 knots an hour, because she is safe to beat the tug, if there is a good sailing breeze.

In the days of the Puritan, now fourteen years behind us, the tugboat Captains gave the defender of the cup a speed of 11 knots by the simple process of saying, "We are doing 10 knots, and she is beating us." But when the cup defender had sailed from the Southwest Spit Buoy to the Sandy Hook Lightship, the watch showed that she had made the ten miles in something over an hour and ten minutes. The reporters have at last begun to understand the low cunning of the tugboat expert, and the other day they timed the Shamrock over a measured distance. It was from the Scotland Lightship to the Sandy Hook Lightship, and the Shamrock made the distance in ten seconds over nineteen minutes. The distance is 4⅛ miles, and the Shamrock's speed was calculated to be about 13 knots an hour. This, to be sure, is fast sailing, and Sir THOMAS LIPTON is to be congratulated on the possession of a yacht which can go so smartly through the water.

If he had not such a yacht, it were better for him that a millstone were tied about his neck and he were cast into the sea to sail for the cup in one of his own Ceylon "tea wagons." Why? Because the Valkyrie III. was also one of those fliers which, when they are alone, or accompanied only by the unerring tugboat, make anything from 12 to 14 knots an hour. She was a veritable terror of the sea until she met a yacht called Defender in the waters off Sandy Hook, and then for some mysterious reason she became a plain, ordinary, every-day ten-knot sloop, and the Defender was just a shade better. Now, it is generally believed by the experts that the Defender is some three or four minutes faster this year than she was in 1895, and yet she is wholly outclassed by the new creation of the Herreshoff shops, the Columbia.

The history of the contests for the America's Cup shows that we have always been just one boat ahead of our cousins across the sea. No doubt the Shamrock would administer a sound beating to the Defender, and that is what the Columbia can do. But when the wind sits in the shoulder of her sail the Columbia, too, can leave all the "twelve-knot" tugs far, far astern, and for that reason there should be no fear, but abundant confidence in the hearts of all good Americans. The Shamrock may be a wonder, but if she is, then there are two.

CALLING ON THE BLACKS.

It is reported from Kentucky that the friends of GOEBEL, the "regular" Democratic candidate for Governor, are intending to organize negro clubs and bring the negro vote to GOEBEL at the last moment. It is likely that this is one of the stories that the bitter fight in Kentucky has set going, but if it be not true the mere fact that it is expected to be believed is significant.

For many years the idea was cherished by the more liberal leaders of the Republican Party that the true way to settle the race question in the South was to secure the division of the colored vote. This was one of the ends sought by the Administration of President HAYES in its Southern policy. It seemed at that time possible to divide first the white Democratic vote and then the colored vote, and if this could be done it was believed that the blacks would gradually secure white protection for the exercise of all their rights. The plan proved perfectly vain. The events of the four years of Mr. HAYES's Presidency, following the close and disputed election by which he was seated in the White House, made the Democrats of the South too hopeful of winning the next time to allow any division among them. If this had not been the case the Hayes policy had little support in the ranks of his own party and still less from its leaders. The negro vote in the eyes of leaders like SHERMAN, for instance, was not counted on for elections, but for conventions. There was with these men little care for the rights of the blacks. All that was wanted from them was delegates, and the suppression of the ballot at the polls only served to keep the farmers of the Northwest loyal to the party of "justice." The only practical result of the agitation of this plan was the gradual substitution of the tissue-paper ballot and Constitutional amendments for the shotgun as the means for preventing "negro supremacy."

As has been said, it is very unlikely that GOEBEL will resort to any attempt to get his election by black votes, but it is not impossible. He is a man of desperate temper. He has run up against an opposition far stronger than he had any idea could be aroused. The negroes cast about one vote in seven in Kentucky, or they would if they had their votes and used them. It is clear that GOEBEL'S enemies think that he is capable of this device. If he should undertake it they might find it necessary to outbid him, and the long-looked-for spectacle of the blacks divided under white Democratic leadership might be realized.

A TEMPORARY ALASKA BOUNDARY.

If The Sun is correctly informed, the Washington and British Governments have about reached a practical agreement upon a basis of settlement, for a time, of the boundary between Alaska and the British possessions. The modus vivendi expected to be adopted, according to this report, contemplates the abandonment by Great Britain of the demand for a free port on the Lynn Canal, pending final adjustment of the controversy, the location of a temporary boundary that will follow the line of the Canadian Custom Houses except in the territory immediately north of the head of the Lynn Canal, the line to be drawn from the junction of the Chilcat and Tlehini Rivers to the Canadian station at Chilkoot Pass.

Should this proposition be agreed upon, the British contention, or rather the Canadian pretension, would be greatly modified. Klukwan, which has acquired unexpected importance in the eyes of Canada and the United States since Canada manifested a determination to include it in British territory, will remain under the flag and jurisdiction of the United States, as the Commissioners of the United States have insisted that it should, under a proper interpretation of the British-Russian treaty. But there appears to be a concession on our part, by which Canada, or Great Britain, is permitted to advance the boundary seaward beyond the thirty-mile limit heretofore insisted upon by us.

In the condition of things political in Canada, if Sir WILFRID LAURIER believes he can venture to accept this temporary arrangement, which may be permitted to run a year, although no specific limitation has been agreed upon, it is to be assumed that behind the Premier there is a sentiment demanding a solution of this controversy by a method less strenuous, not to say sanguinary, than Sir WILFRID LAURIER recently suggested as possible if the United States did not abandon its contention that it is entitled to hold the coast for thirty miles from the mainland.

The reassembling of the joint commission will not, it is intimated, be hastened, and will not be suggested for a definite date until it has been informally agreed that its next meeting will be held to permanently adjust the boundary question. The temptation offered or to be offered to Great Britain is a free port on the Lynn Canal "under conditions entirely satisfactory to the United States." That sounds a good deal like the earlier reports that an offer had been made from Washington to lease a port on the Lynn Canal for ninety-nine years. It is a suggestion that is likely to provoke earnest debate in the Senate, and its adoption would scarcely be unanimous.

However, the intimations in such detail as they are given imply a disposition to admit that there is ground for our insistence upon Canadian respect for British treaty agreements in which we have acquired an interest. The spirit evinced is the encouraging thing. There are questions of more vital business importance to both Canada and the United States depending upon the adjustment of the boundary, and it is to be hoped that no time will be wasted in reaching them.

FOREIGNERS AT THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

M. CERNUSCHI is an officer in a foreign army. He is said to have learned certain things which tend to incriminate DREYFUS. These things were read out to the Court. Maître LABORI saw his opportunity and took it. Since the prosecution had seen fit to introduce a foreign officer as witness he would claim a like privilege. Moreover, he thought that a certain power might appropriately be approached to return the documents mentioned in the bordereau. With what charming irony does Maître LABORI fashion his first request! "I beg to point out that it is only now, and for exceptional reasons, that we are obliged to have recourse to the testimony of foreign officers."

A new and remarkable aspect is now presented. In 1894 Count VON MUENSTER, the German Ambassador in Paris, after having made three depositions to President CASIMIR-PERIER, Premier DUPUY, and to M. HANOTAUX, Minister of Foreign Affairs, respectively, offered himself as a witness before the court-martial. The offer was refused. At the Zola trial the defense was not permitted to summon foreign officers. On the eve of the present court-martial SCHWARZKOPPEN and PANIZZARDI, and SCHNEIDER offered their services to the defense. Their offers were courteously declined. The moral effect of their appearance, it was thought, would be prejudicial to the prisoner. Now they may be summoned with all due propriety. Having created the new condition, the Court could hardly deny to the defense an element which it had itself introduced.

In regard to the documents, that is another matter. Of course, Maître LABORI does not for a moment suppose that France would request them from Germany. But the way to absolute truth without fear of foreign complications is now open. France cannot ask for the documents, but Kaiser WILHELM II. can very properly submit them, or he can order their publication in fac similes in the Berlin press. Either method would be direct and conclusive.

As to the military attachés, it is presumed that they will now utter officially and unreservedly what for the last three years they have privately, yet none the less categorically, declared. In these circumstances a reconviction of the prisoner seems logically impossible, and even actually more difficult.

JOHN J. INGALLS ceased, some years ago, to be able to impress Kansas with his usefulness as a public servant, although his eloquence as a speaker is still admitted and sometimes paid for in the pinch of a campaign. His opinion that BRYAN is too rhetorical and that rhetoric counts for very little in a man's career is therefore in the nature of the judgment of an expert.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Whether or not Mrs. JULES RENNAL has a just grievance against the rural official who penalized so heavily her consumption of partridge in the close season, is a question not to be decided without a fuller knowledge of the circumstances of the case than is now available. Her undenied possession of the forbidden birds is enough to show that the Game Warden's action was not altogether without justification, but then experience has demonstrated that these functionaries are sometimes much more interested in the collection of fines and fees than in the protection of game, and their methods and manners often leave much to be desired. A long-distance judgment of this episode would be that Warden NEAL might with more credit to his own wisdom, and with more advantage to the Maine partridges, have exercised his detective faculties on pot-hunting natives than on Summer visitors of the gentler sex—that he would be better employed in the woods and the Bar Harbor meat markets than in the kitchens and dining rooms of nomadic wealth. Still the game laws are most excellent things, and willful violation of them is intrinsically and extremely reprehensible. Warden NEAL may have used his power well or ill, for his own profit or for that of the State of Maine, but all that has nothing to do with the moral and economic wickedness of buying partridges in the close season from rustic misdemeanants not yet educated up to an appreciation of the necessity for saving wild creatures from extermination. Amid all the uncertainties of this little comedy one thing is sure, namely, that the two professional warriors who first stormed fiercely at the Warden and then granted his large demands in full did not cover themselves with a glory at all blinding. They were in the wrong whatever the circumstances.

——Already the owners of big steamships and little ones are beginning to advertise their entirely commendable intention of offering to the general public opportunities to see the international yacht races, and the prospects are that before the great days come would-be spectators of the contests will have so wide a choice of vessels from which to select that pockets and tastes of every kind will be suited. This involves the appearance off Sandy Hook on each racing day of an enormous fleet over which, as a whole, no authority will or can be exercised by anybody whatever. Whether that fleet conducts itself well or ill, whether it worthily illustrates the fairness and courtesy of the American people as truly as their intense interest in the struggle between the Shamrock and the Columbia, whether it adds glory as well as life and diversity to a marvelous marine picture, are questions to be settled, not by National or State officials or the nominal managers of the races, for the powers of all these fade to nothing on the high seas, but on the good-will and considerateness of the individual shipowners. It is for them to decide the whole matter, to forbid or permit interference with the yachts, to enhance the credit of the country, or to bring disgrace and humiliation upon us all. The responsibility is a heavy one, and there should be no doubt as to exactly where it lies. We believe that no announcement would be more likely to attract favorable attention—and profitable patronage—to an excursion steamer than a timely and explicit statement from its owners that, whatever others may do, their Captain will scrupulously respect the needs and convenience of both the racing yachts, and on no pretense approach them more closely than is compatible with emphasized fairness to the contestants. The preservation of a reasonable distance from the centre of interest will add to, not detract from, the enjoyment of all decent excursionists, and we are certain that the number of excursionists not decent is not large enough to make it worth while to cater to their demands.

——Journalistic and other opponents of civil service reform are taking much comfort just now from the laudations which various foreign authorities, some of them good and some bad, have been moved to bestow upon certain American Consuls. We do not know that anybody was ever crazy enough to assert, even in the worst of the old spoils-hunting, political-debt-paying days, that all American Consuls were incompetent or disreputable; we do not know that anybody, however, mugwumpian, fails to recognize the recent marked improvement, thanks to the partial adoption of civil service reform principles, in the character and efficiency of our foreign representatives. Why, then, the rejoicing of the anti-reformers over the praises of our neighbors? What the latter admire and envy is not the element of weakness in our Consular system, but the element of strength, and their commendation of the once rare but now almost numerous exceptions to the rule of subordinating business to politics is hardly an argument for the continuance of long discredited methods, or the retracing of steps forward into the light.

——Commenting on our recent remarks about the rapidly growing numbers of private schools and the menace to the public schools which this increase involves, The Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel expresses doubt as to the reality of the change to which we called attention, and in conclusion says: "The public school attendance is larger than the facilities almost everywhere, and the private school is not necessarily undemocratic." We cheerfully recognize the truth of both of these assertions—the first because it furnishes the strongest of arguments in support of our contention, and the second because denial that the private school is necessarily undemocratic is tacit admission that many, perhaps a majority, of them are the exponents of ideas the reverse of democratic. The inadequacy of the public schools to meet the demand for accommodation in them is clear proof that the demand in question does not come from a source and with a unanimity to command obedience. It is because the rich, the well-to-do, and those who more or less nearly approach a state of financial ease are wont in many localities, and especially in large cities, to send their children to private schools that their personal interest in the public schools is slight or altogether wanting. If, from principle or necessity, the primary education of their children depended on the public schools there would be no complaint about lack of facilities, no disparaging references to the methods and associations characteristic of the schools once really and still nominally the pride and reliance of every American citizen. We have no thought of questioning the utility of private schools providing special preparation for special careers and would not admit but proclaim that such institutions can be and often are quite free from undemocratic influences. The trouble, the peril, arises in schools that do not even pretend to give any instruction that the public schools should not offer and which are selected by parents simply from a desire to establish a distinction between their children and those of other people. No parent will confess to feeling such a desire, but get the confidence of the children themselves, or listen to their unconscious revelations, and evidence that at least some private schools are hotbeds of snobbishness is easily obtained.

——Newark is evidently the fortunate possessor of some citizens who are Americans of German descent, and not German-Americans—a distinctly different thing. Having gathered in convention this week, these good people proceeded to reprehend any attempts to create ill-feeling between Germany and the United States—which was all right if they really think such attempts have been made—and then they put themselves on record to the following effect: "In case of war between the two countries we will devote our means, and, if necessary, our lives, to defend our country, the United States of America, and the land of liberty." About that, to use a dear, though somewhat haggard, phrase, there is no uncertain sound.

REPUBLICAN PARTY SINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a multitude of sins we of the Republican Party must be responsible for according to your learned correspondent G. S. K. First, we refuse to indorse the candidates of the Citizens' Union in the late Mayoralty contest and thereby conclusively prove to all but ourselves that we favor the return to power of Tammany Hall! Manifestly, if we refused to indorse the Citizens' Union candidates, that eminently respectable body must have originally requested us to favor their nominations. I wonder that in view of the baseness and corruption with which we are accredited that the Citizens' Union was not afraid it might contaminate itself even by association with us. Horrible thought! Suppose they had inadvertently been dragged into the mire of the Republican slough! Or were they actuated merely by motives of Christian piety and sought only to save us from ourselves? And now we are told we are "utterly impudent and impertinent to extend the olive branch to the Citizens' Union, and invite it to join hands in a campaign against Tammany Hall." Surely, G. S. K., there must be an inconsistency somewhere. Incidentally would you kindly explain (if possible) the meaning of this remark: "Recent exposures seem to justify us in treating as positive facts what we only surmise to be such."

Then again we are accused of forming the Mazet committee to "repel the suspicion of commercial intimacy with Croker by showing political hostility to him;" evidently neither so-called friendliness nor open hostility to Tammany seems to meet with approval; really, G. S. K., you are very hard to please. But when I read of that thorough gentleman and eminent statesman—Benjamin F. Tracy—styled the "dummy and scarecrow candidate," and hear of his "selfish baseness" as "a tool of conspirators," I am fain to admit that patience ceases to be a virtue and would most respectfully advise G. S. K. to borrow a small portion of that "cloak of respectability" of which he speaks so glibly, even though it be but the hem of the garment, and possibly in time he may learn how to speak of a gentleman in the public press. Also, it would be well for him to remember that he who throws mud will generally find that most of it sticks to himself.

J. W. W.

New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

WATER STORAGE ON THE BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit brief space in your valuable paper to explain some of the advantages that would be afforded by using the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge for elevating water, either salt or fresh, and supplying it through pipes and reservoirs in Brooklyn and Manhattan.

Each tower stands 278 feet above high water, and affords space on top 53 by 136 feet. This height is more than 100 feet above the surface of any point in the borough named, the highest being 174 feet, at Twentieth Street and Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn. The plan may be operated by use of space not more than ten feet square on top of each tower, to be occupied by an arrangement for receiving water from the pumps and discharging it into pipes, and such receptacle may be placed out of sight from the roadway. The pipes may be placed in front of the middle towers, and need not occupy more than five feet of space nor add any appreciable weight to the structure. They may be concealed by an ornamental covering in imitation of the stonework.

Pumps placed at the foot of either tower may raise as many million gallons of water from the river any day as can be utilized in either borough. In Brooklyn it may be conveyed through a main to a reservoir on Fort Greene, and others at the Plaza, on Prospect Hill, Sunset Park, Highland Park, and other high locations, and thence through a new system of pipes, with hydrants, in all sections. In Manhattan numerous stand pipes, instead of reservoirs, may reinforce the pipe system.

This water, to be used in case of fire and for flushing streets and similar purposes, may be thus supplied in superabundance. The public demand mentioned by the President of the Ramapo Water Company in his letter to the Controller, published to-day, should be satisfied in every particular by this comparatively inexpensive plan. The business men are reported to have asked the city to provide a supply of water by gravity, under a pressure sufficient to make pumping unnecessary, as a protection against fire and for sanitary uses, representing that the increase in real estate values that would result from an abundant supply of water by gravity, and the saving in the cost of pumping and insurance because of the greater security against fire, would amount to very much more than even the Ramapo supply would cost.

By this plan we should have every advantage mentioned, except that the pressure for all sections would not be "due to an elevation of 300 feet above tide"; it would generally be from the elevations of the reservoir or stand pipe drawn from. In a recent communication addressed to the Controller, I showed how an adequate supply for protection of the high buildings in Manhattan and the dry goods district may be secured by a storage tank on top of the New York tower, and conveyed in special pipes direct to the sections sought to be thus extraordinarily protected. That part of the project has been condemned by the engineer in charge of the bridge. The tank would, in his estimation, be unsightly. He could not, in fact, bear to consider any portion of the proposition. The towers were not constructed or designed for any such purpose. Other engineers might be found who could scientifically adapt this plan, should be the people prefer it to the Ramapo project.

If, however, the popular opinion be correct, that a conspiracy exists to mislead and defraud the people by false reports of the supply of fresh water readily accessible, and such supply may be obtained in abundance, resort need not be had to the proposed salt water system. In that case a remedy against scarcity at the lower ends of the mains may be obtained by use of the same proposed reservoirs and stand pipes. At hours when but little demand is made by consumers, the supply of the mains may be drawn into tanks adjoining the bridge towers and pumped through the proposed pipes to the reservoirs indicated. Provision of such reservoirs will obviate the necessity for additional mains. By pumping the water up 300 feet to the towers, all further pumping will be unnecessary; the pressure thence will send it to every other place where it may be required.

JOHN R. KUHN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1899.

Increasing Use of Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From a scientific standpoint Mr. Croes may be correct as to the waste of water in the city mains, but possibly the following item may interest the people who are figuring the quantity of water used per capita at present in comparison with the quantity used years ago:

Let your statistician repair to the Health and Building Departments, figure the number of apartments that have "bathtubs" compared with the number ten or fifteen years ago, and I feel safe to say that the increase per capita for this reason alone has doubled the quantity of water necessary.

DE SOLA YOUNG.

New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

Oleomargarine Good Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, through THE TIMES, to suggest a partial relief to the hungry for the suffering caused by what seems to be an extortionate price for meat, the advantage of which goes chiefly to the farmer. There has been suppressed for the last fifteen years from general use one of the grandest food products that has ever been invented to nourish the human family, viz., oleomargarine.

Let the restrictions be taken from that product, and then butter or its equivalent can be obtained for 12 cents per pound. (Then you can laugh at the butcher.) Talk about coal combinations, franchise-grabbing trust barons and the like, but this deliberate, premeditated restraint of the hand of nature and invention that is extended to feed mankind cries to heaven with shame.

Extra legislation for relief of this kind would reach the poor man's pocket—his stomach—the spot our legislators are not very much in the habit of searching. What is to become of the farmer if his dairy products are interfered with? There are a hundred other things that are remunerative Why not raise more beef at its present price?

R. B. BURTON, M. D.

New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

Noisy Street Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "L. W. S.," appearing in your issue of this date, must appeal to hundreds of those whose refined natures and sensitive nerves have suffered tortures from the hideous pandemonium which reigns in New York City, especially at this time of the year, when all the children of the tenement districts seem to be turned loose and are allowed to screech, yell, whistle, play baseball, tag, and whatsoever they will, to the entire discomfiture of all quiet, law-abiding citizens, who appear to be absolutely helpless in the matter.

The Magistrates seem to be in league with the lawbreakers, for if a policeman does his duty and arrests some of these noisy boys who are playing baseball in the streets, and thereby endangering the safety of passers-by, all he gets is a reprimand for "wasting his time," the offenders are discharged, and a premium is put on setting the laws of the city at defiance. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Astor and other Americans prefer to live in countries where peace and quietness can be enjoyed and where some consideration is shown for the "sic" wsary, and conscientious residents."

New York, Sept. 4, 1899. E. C.

BEET VERSUS CANE SUGAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your news items on the sugar trade, as well as other papers, seem glued to the idea that all the trouble which crops out is caused by competition between the Eastern refiners. As a matter of fact, the question in the West, and soon will be in the East, is beet sugar vs. cane sugar, with the advantage largely in favor of beet sugar. The nature of this business cannot be controlled by any man or set of men.

Inclosed is a quotation in Secretary Wilson's own words on this subject:

"I regard the beet sugar question in this country as settled. There is no longer any doubt that sugar from beets will very soon be produced in enormous quantities throughout the West and Northwest. Recently I stated that there will be forty new factories established in the country this year. These figures must be revised, as there will be more than fifty. I am advised that nine new factories will be established in Michigan instead of five, as reported to us early in the season. Good reports are coming from all the Northwestern States. As it requires about 3,000 tons of beets to supply a factory large enough to be profitable in sugar making, it will be seen that many thousand acres of land will be given to beet culture this year. When I was a Director of the Iowa station, I produced sugar beets for cattle feeding at $1 a ton. Farmers can receive $4 a ton at sugar beet factories, and by taking home the refuse secure an important addition to their stock food supply. As soon as the dairymen of the Northwest realize this fact they will be engaged in producing thousands of acres of sugar beets, and the problem of sugar production in the United States will be solved."

In this electrical age of business development how long will it take before the competition now bothering the few cane refineries will be small compared with the competition of hundreds of beet sugar refineries capable of placing sugar on the market with profit at prices considerably less than now prevails?

READER

New York, Aug. 31, 1899.

Let Dewey Get in Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems incomprehensible that so intelligent a body of men as the Dewey Committee could be so blind to the true fitness of things as to draw up a plan which places the Admiral, not at the head of the parade, but on a reviewing stand, where only a few of those who come to hail our hero can catch a glimpse of him.

Is such a proceeding in accordance either with precedent or with common sense? Did Caesar view his triumph from a balcony? Did the victorious Prussian Army of 1871 march through Berlin while its guiding spirit sat looking at it from a wooden reviewing stand? And shall the man who has ever been the very incarnation of leadership, who has never sat aside and looked on while others moved, be deposed from that place of a born leader?

Put George Dewey where he belongs. Just as America first knew him, as her hero, when he led his fleet into the harbor of Manila, so let her now welcome him home as he leads her men triumphantly up Broadway.

ERNEST BERNBAUM.

Mattapoisett, Mass., Sept. 2, 1899.

The Awkward Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to a most sensible communication from Mr. Charles S. Coe in your issue of to-day, on the subject of street signs in this city, of course every rational being realizes the absurdity of placing the signs at the corners of the street, diametrically opposite to the direction in which one not bereft of his reason would naturally expect them to indicate.

But then, Mr. Coe overlooks the fact, that our "powers that be" are so in the habit of "fooling the public"—or, at any rate, trying to—that to place a sign, or to do anything else in a direct manner, is a moral and physical impossibility. They are always looking at things on the "oblique" or out of the corners of their eyes, and for them to look anything straight in the face—save a "place of refreshment," is awkward from infrequency.

OBSERVER.

New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

Allegiance of Englishmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading of the trouble in South Africa in your valuable paper, I find a great change in the character of the English. In the United States, no nation is more loyal to their Government than the English. They seldom avail themselves of the franchise, becoming citizens of the United States by swearing off their allegiance to the Queen after five years' residence. In South Africa these very people make it a "casus belli" for being prevented swearing off allegiance to the Queen and becoming citizens of the Transvaal Republic.

ADOLPH LUEHRS.

New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

Women at Night on Boston Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the outrage on womanhood reported in to-day's TIMES as having been perpetrated by the Boston police is a fact as related, it is to be fervently hoped that some of the good women who have been publicly insulted by illegal arrest will find a means of making the Commonwealth pay heavily for placing such irresponsible idiots in places from which they can offend so ruthlessly in the name of the public service.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 6, 1899.

Capt. "Hank" Haff Retired.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will THE TIMES kindly inform me what has become of "Hank" Haff, who sailed so many cup defenders? Is he alive? If so, where is he, and what is the reason he is not even casually mentioned as a cup defender skipper, either past or possible?

YACHTSMAN.

Long Island City, Sept. 4, 1899.

Capt. "Hank" Haff, the sailing master of some of the famous America's Cup defenders, is living at Islip, L. I. Advancing years caused him to be retired from the list of possible Captains of the Columbia. The handling of the 90-foot sloops needs not only skill and experience, but nerves of steel. Young men are better suited to such work than old ones, provided they have the knowledge. Capt. Charles Barr was selected to sail the Columbia because he is a comparatively young man and has had a great deal of experience in sailing large sloops.

NUGGETS.

Good Lesson Early Learned.

"Twenty-five cents was the foundation of my fortune."

"Who gave it to you?"

"Nobody. I tried to borrow it and couldn't."—Chicago Record.

A Man of Means.

"Mamma," said little Ethel, "papa must be just awfully rich."

"Why do you think that, my child?"

"I heard him tell grandma that he was going to buy Boston and Albany to-day."—Brooklyn Life.

The Preacher's Extravagant Wife.

Mrs. Talkmuch—That Mrs. Rev. Backwoods is a shamefully extravagant woman. She spends every cent of her husband's salary.

Mr. Sarkasm—You don't say so—the dreadful spendthrift, and to think Rev. Backwoods gets $400 a year, too.—Ohio State Journal.

Not Amusement.

"I am willing to do almost anything for amusement," panted the portly member of the tourists' club, who had dragged himself half way up the mountain side and stopped to rest, "but this is a little too much."

"This isn't amusement," explained one of the other members of the club. "This is sport."—Chicago Tribune.

Would Tell If She Could.

When he had finished singing "Break the News to Mother" he sat down beside her, and she said in her winning, confidential way:

"I would be glad to, if I had any important news to break to her. Can't you think of something?"

On reflection he thought he could.—Chicago Post.

THE EMPTY NEST.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The nest is empty on the bough,
The mother bird is sad;
I hear her softly calling now
The younglings that she had;
I see her sitting all alone
Where once they gave her cheer;
Her precious little ones have flown
And left her mourning here.

And you, my little one, some day
Will cease to need my care,
And, with the birds that flew away,
Find joy some otherwhere;
The halls through which your laughter rings
Will all be still and She
Shall claim the precious love that brings
My present joys to me.

But we shall have our vengeance, too—
The mother bird and I—
When younglings that are dear to you
Get old enough to fly!
Then you shall come to understand
My love e'en as I know
What their love was who toiled and planned
And lost me, long ago.

RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL

Irritation on Account of Wilmington's Cruise Allayed.

HER RECEPTION AT MARRAOS

German Traders Said to Have Encouraged Ill-Feeling — Officer Who Refused Pilots Dismissed.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 6.—The tone of the Brazilian press with respect to the diplomatic incident growing out of the voyage of the United States gunboat Wilmington up the Amazon River to Tabatinga and the Madeira River last April and May is now more fair to the United States.

Officers of the Wilmington have declined to discuss the affair, but from other and reliable sources an impartial account of what transpired to bring about a temporary irritation between the Governments of Brazil and the United States has been obtained.

Announcement of the intended voyage of the Wilmington up the Amazon had appeared in the American papers as long ago as December, 1898, and they were republished by the Brazilian journals, and reported to this Government by the Brazilian Minister at Washington. As permission had been given in 1879 for the United States man-of-war Enterprise to ascend the Amazon as far as the Madeira River, it was thought that no objection would be made to its ascent by the Wilmington, especially as it was expressly stated her visit was made to cultivate friendly relations, extend commerce, and gather scientific information about the vast, mysterious, and little-known Amazon Valley.

In order to avoid all complications, both the Commander of the Wilmington and the American Consul at Para made application to the Federal Government through the Governor at Para on March 16, and were assured that a favorable answer would be given. The Wilmington waited at Para four days, when she left there for Manaos. During that interval permission could have been given or refused, if such had been the intention, and all subsequent complications saved. On arriving at Manaos the ship and officers were cordially received by the community, and entertained by the Governor and social clubs, and after obtaining coal she proceeded 1,500 miles up the Solimoes Branch of the Amazon to Iquitos, Peru.

There is no telegraphic communication between Para and Manaos, and, therefore, the news that the Brazilian Government claimed the Wilmington had ascended the Amazon without permission reached Manaos after the gunboat had started for Iquitos. Several Manaos journals, opposed to the present Federal party in the Government, printed inflammatory articles against the ship and Americans, until a small mob stoned the American Consulate, though the Consul was absent at the time. The mob also stoned the office of the Amazon Steamboat Company, an English corporation, the manager of which had retained river pilots to Iquitos for the Wilmington. A combination of certain local and general circumstances made this double outrage possible.

The strongest political factor at Manaos is Eduardo Robeiro, a Portuguese mulatto. For his silence and clever manipulation he is called "El Pensador" (the thinker), and he is the undisputed maker of Governors in the great State of Amazonas. He and his party failed to check the agitation against the Americans. The Manaos journals went further than the Para and Rio newspapers, and said that the Wilmington had ascended the Amazon in defiance of the Brazilian Government, and that she was making soundings and surveys of the river to assist the contemplated annexation of the Amazon Valley by the United States.

About this time appeared also Cecil Rhodes's interview, in which he said destiny would impel the United States to acquire all South America. Continental trade journals took good care that the interview, with comments, reached all South American countries. This caused fear and hatred in Brazil toward the United States.

It is openly alleged that the German traders at Manaos added to the irritation.

The Wilmington arrived before Manaos from Iquitos. She wanted coal and pilots to get back to the sea. The ranking Federal official in Manaos was the naval officer commanding the Amazon fleet of small gunboats and also Captain of the Port. To him the commander of the Wilmington wrote a formal and courteous application for pilots to take his ship down the Amazon to Para. The Captain of the Port not only wrote a discourteous letter in reply, but published an order in the Manaos papers forbidding any pilot from serving on the Wilmington under penalty of imprisonment and revocation of license.

Capt. Todd managed to obtain coal, but how to navigate 1,200 miles in the treacherous Amazon without pilots was a facer. English and German Captains who have traded in the Amazon all their lives refuse to move without pilots. Capt. Todd, however, said to his navigator, "Go ahead," which was done at full speed, day and night, the Wilmington making such good speed as to beat the Brazilian mail steamer to Para. Captains say this performance of the Wilmington's is unheard of, and the Brazilian authorities say they do not believe it possible, and are looking for pilots smuggled on board. The facts are that Capt. Todd was very observant in ascending the Amazon, and his navigator, Lieut. Carter, made such copious hydrographic notes and observations of the channel that in descending without pilots they crossed the bars and dangerous places with knowledge and confidence.

The Brazilian naval officer at Manaos has been dismissed for his actions, and without doubt the Brazilian Government will express its regret at the incident and permit the renewal of its previous cordial relations with the United States.

DOMINICAN TROOPS GIVE UP.

Commander of Monte Christi Surrenders to Jimenes's Officers.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Sept. 6.—Gen. Guillito, the Heureaux commander of Monte Christi, has surrendered, and Gen. Pacheco and Gen Roca are now occupying the city and its environs.

The troops under command of Gen. Caceres, which were marching against Monte Christi, have been ordered to return to Santiago de los Caballeros.

All the country is rejoicing at the arrival of Juan Isidro Jimenes.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 6. —Gen. Imbert was installed in the palace to-day as Provisional Governor of the city. Gen. Jimenes has gone to Santiago de los Caballeros. The people of the interior and of the capital support him strongly.

ITALY'S PLAGUE SERUM.

Claimed that It Is Better than That Made in Germany and France.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The rapid spread of the bubonic pest in Portugal and the consequent isolation of the entire City of Oporto has aroused a feeling of mixed sympathy and fear throughout Italy. For three years the Institute of Hygiene, at Messini, Sicily, has paid, under the direction of the well-known scientist Prof. Terni, much attention to the study of the bacilli of the plague and to the production of a special serum for its prevention. Prof. Terni and his colleagues have perfect faith in the qualities of this serum, and in order to bring it into practical use at the present time two of the professor's assistants, Dr. Bandi and Dr. Stagnitti, have volunteered to go to the scene of action, and leave for Oporto this week.

The professors of the Messina institute declare that both the serum and the vaccine produced in their laboratories, if managed by expert and capable hands, will give results superior to the same preventives now being produced in France and Germany.

British Trades Union Congress.

PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 6.—At to-day's session of the Trades Union Congress now being held here Messrs O'Connell and Tracy, the American delegates, made addresses, in which they said the union movement in the United States was proceeding well. Mr. O'Connell advised the English unions to pay more attention to the matter of the organization of workingwomen.

Mr. Chambers at the German Embassy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The German Ambassador gave a dinner to-night to Mr. Chambers, the Chief Justice of Samoa, and the fact is taken to indicate a friendlier state of feeling now that there is fuller knowledge respecting the course of Mr. Chambers in Samoa.

UNEASINESS IN VENEZUELA.

Cruiser Detroit Ordered to La Guayra to Protect Americans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Navy Department to-day sent orders to the Detroit, which has just arrived at Philadelphia from New York, to proceed at once to La Guayra, Venezuela. She will coal and start on the voyage in the course of two or three days. The Detroit should make the run inside of ten days.

The occasion for her presence at La Gauyra is a report to the State Department that there are signs of great unrest and excitement in the interior of Venezuela, and that the presence of an American warship might have a good effect in maintaining the confidence of the resident Americans and other foreigners in their safety. The extent of the disaffection is not known here, though it is said that ever since the last election there have been mutterings on the part of the defeated candidate and his friends.

Mr. Pulido, Chargé d'Affaires of the Venezuela Legation, says he has had no information from his Government as to a new outbreak. The last information was to the effect that the revolutionists in Los Andes Province had been defeated and scattered, and that their leader, Gen. Castro, was wandering in the mountains.

OCEANIC STARTS FOR NEW YORK.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 6.—A large crowd assembled at the landing stage and pier head to-day to witness the departure of the White Star Company's new steamship Oceanic, Capt. Cameron, for New York.

In consequence of the state of the tide the Oceanic was unable to reach the pier, and her passengers were transferred by tenders. The river was filled with craft that heartily cheered the departing steamer.

Among the Oceanic's passengers is Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York.

DISTRESS IN BESSARABIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—The distress in Bessarabia in consequence of the failure of the harvest is very great. Farmers are unable to feed their horses, and are giving them away for a few copecks or allowing them to die.

The Red Cross Society is endeavoring to help the starving people, but through lack of funds is able to accomplish but little.

ARMY TRAIN FELL INTO RAVINE.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Cairo says advices have been received from Berber, on the Nile, near the confluence of the Atbara, that a train returning from Wady Halfa with soldiers and workmen for the Atbara district, fell into a ravine, owing to the collapse of a viaduct, with the result that twenty-four were killed and thirty others injured.

TROUBLE OVER SPANISH TAXES.

BARCELONA, Sept. 6.—Over 12,000 manufacturers refuse to pay the new taxes.

Many landowners have decided to follow the example set by the manufacturers.

Emperor William at Stuttgart.

STUTTGART, Sept. 6.—Emperor William arrived here to-day. He was received at the station by the Kings of Würtemberg and Saxony.

STRASSBURG, Sept. 6.—The Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, has issued a rescript from Emperor William expressing his Majesty's thanks for the reception given to him during his visit and for the "evidences" of universal loyalty.

Twenty-two New Ports of Japan Open.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—United States Minister Buck at Tokio has notified the State Department that the Government of Japan has opened to foreign trade twenty-two additional ports under the operation of the new treaties.

Niagara Sails for New York To-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 6.—The Mayor and other municipal authorities of this place to-day officially visited Howard Gould on his yacht Niagara. The yacht will start for New York to-morrow.

Melbourne Wants No Woman's Suffrage

MELBOURNE, Sept. 6.—The Legislative Council of Victoria to-day rejected the Woman's Suffrage bill.

BLAZE ON THIRTEENTH STREET.

Establishment of E. H. Purdy & Co. Damaged to the Extent of Over $40,000—Firemen Have a Fall.

A fire that started last night in the five-story brick building of E. H. Purdy & Co., cabinet and picture-frame makers, 42 to 48 West Thirteenth Street, caused damage estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000, and was attended by some exciting incidents. Chief of these were the collapse of a staircase while nearly a dozen firemen were ascending it, and the bolting of a team of horses attached to a delivery wagon.

The blaze was discovered at 8:30 o'clock, and great crowds coming from Sixth Avenue, Fourteenth Street, and adjacent thoroughfares appeared upon the scene as though by magic. In an instant the cars on Sixth Avenue were blocked, and Thirteenth Street, east and west of the burning building, was invaded by a surging mob, until Capt. Chapman and a squad of policemen from the Mercer Street Station arrived and drove the people back out of the way of the firemen.

A citizen who was passing along Sixth Avenue and Bicycle Policeman A. H. Hanft first noticed the fire. Both men saw a sheet of flame burst from a second-floor window, and both rushed to the alarm box at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, where they arrived together. Hanft, after turning in the alarm, wheeled at full speed into the burning building, satisfied himself by pounding on the locked doors that no one was inside, and then sped away to notify the police of the Mercer Street Station.

Meanwhile the engines began to arrive and the clanging of the bells frightened two horses attached to a delivery wagon that was standing on Thirteenth Street near Sixth Avenue and the animals dashed off down the street, the gathering crowd scattering before them. The driver was unable to control the horses, but they were stopped by some men in the crowd before they had gone many yards, and no one was injured.

The firemen who first arrived on the scene found that the blaze had made considerable headway, and owing to the inflammable nature of the material in the building two other alarms were turned in. Under the personal direction of Chief Croker the blaze was attacked from the houses in the rear on Twelfth Street, through which hose was run, and from a high and narrow office building adjoining the Purdy structure on Thirteenth Street, and known as the Steeple Building.

Ten firemen from Engine Companies 18 and 3 were dragging a line of hose up the main stairway in the burning factory when the stairway collapsed at the second story and the men fell one flight. Only one was hurt, though all were badly shaken up. The injured man was Harry J. Kendriegan of Engine Company 18, whose left shoulder was dislocated. He was attended by the surgeons of two ambulances that arrived from the New York Hospital and by Dr. Nelson H. Henry, Assemblyman from the Fifth District, who happened to be on hand. He then went home.

The fire burned stubbornly, defying the deluge from a water tower and many lines of hose directed against it, and burned up through the fifth floor. It was got under control by 10 o'clock, when the long lines of stalled cars on Sixth Avenue once more started on their journeys up and down town.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The damage done was principally to stock, and it was said last night that neither the building nor the stock was insured.

Hankey—Orendorff.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 6.—Miss Harriet Louise Orendorff, daughter of Mrs. Romaine E. Orendorff, for years leading contralto in the Baltimore Cathedral and the synagogue of the Baltimore Congregation, was married at noon to-day to Mr. Anthony Hankey, a prominent manufacturer of Boston. The ceremony took place at St. Mary's Catholic Church, and was performed by Father Thomas Budwick of Baltimore, assisted by the Rev. Father P. T. Dugan.

Huyck—Talmage.

Amid golden rod and Autumn leaves the marriage of Miss Laura Van Nest Talmage, youngest daughter of Daniel Talmage of 441 Park Avenue, was celebrated yesterday morning at her home. The bridegroom was Francis Conkling Huyck, Jr., son of Fancis C. Huyck of Albany. None but members of the families was present. The Rev. Dr. Ecob of Albany officiated. The bride is a grandniece of the Rev. Dr. Talmage of Washington. She is a lineal descendant of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home." Mr. and Mrs. Huyck will make their home in Albany.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

"The Great Ruby" Will Be Taken on Tour by Jacob Litt.

ARTHUR REHAN ANXIOUS FOR IT

Play, However, Becomes His Property Next March, When Ada Rehan Will Probably Appear in It.

The cost which the production of Augustin Daly's last piece, "The Great Ruby," involves caused many theatrical managers of this city to whom the melodrama was offered to hesitate about taking the play from the executors of the Daly estate for the time booked outside of New York. After negotiating for many weeks they yesterday closed a contract by which the complete Drury Lane production, including scenery, costumes, and all effects as last seen at Daly's Theatre, goes on tour under Jacob Litt's direction from Oct. 8 until March 28. After this the production becomes the property of Arthur Rehan, brother of Miss Ada Rehan, who had the rights transferred to him by arrangement with Augustin Daly before the latter's death.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Rehan was anxious to obtain the rights of the play prior to March 29 next, the time he is entitled to them, but a certain interest was opposed to this, and it resulted in the contract going to Jacob Litt. It is reported this action may cause trouble between the executors of the Daly estate and Miss Ada Rehan, who, it is said, is not favorably disposed toward the executors since they leased Daly's Theatre to Charles Frohman.

An intimate friend of Arthur Rehan said yesterday that Mr. Rehan had received a letter recently from Miss Rehan in which she said if the executors of the Daly estate refused him the time of "The Great Ruby" before March 29, she would star in the piece, under Mr. Rehan's direction, playing the rôle of Lady Garnet. Miss Rehan is now on the ocean bound for this country and due to arrive here Saturday, when, after a brief rest at her country home at Montauk Point, she will return to this city and set at rest many of the rumors regarding her future plans.

Mr. Litt will present "The Great Ruby" at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Oct. 8 for six weeks with a company as large as the one seen in the original production. Efforts were made by Mr. Litt to secure Miss Rehan for the original part, but he was unsuccessful. The piece will be staged by George Clarke, who assisted Mr. Daly in staging it in this city when first produced. From Chicago the company will go to Boston for a four weeks' engagement, then to Philadelphia and other large cities. It is not Mr. Litt's intention to play the company west of the Mississippi River.

"THE ROUNDERS" GOING ON TOUR.

George W. Lederer, since his return from Europe last Saturday, has been engaged in perfecting the arrangements for the production of his present Casino play, "The Rounders," by two different companies in London and in the principal cities of this country. The American company will be headed by Thomas Seabrooke and Miss Virginia Earl, while Dan Daly and Miss Mabel Gilman will fill their rôles in the English company.

The play will continue at the Casino until the middle of next month, when it will go on a tour, and be succeeded by Miss Alice Nielsen in her new opera, "The Singing Girl," by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith. A scene in the first act of the opera and the work of Josef Physior represents the public square of the old town of Linz, the capital of Upper Austria. A vista of the Danube is shown, with the boat landing and quaint old bridge over the river. On one side is the celebrated rococo church in Linz, and on the other the town hall while in the distance are the Saalsburg Alps.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER'S HEALTH GOOD

A report that Mrs. Leslie Carter, who has been summering at Bar Harbor, Me., is not in good health was denied yesterday at the office of David Belasco. A letter was received from Mrs. Carter, dated Tuesday, in which she said her health was excellent and that she intended returning to this city Saturday for the purpose of preparing herself for the opening of "Zaza" on Monday.

In deferring the opening of Mrs. Carter's season a week from the original date announced, her manager said it was done to give her more time to rest than originally intended, as her season will be a long one, opening at the Garrick in this city and closing in Philadelphia March 30. She will then sail for England to play at the Garrick Theatre, London.

Mme. Calve to Sail Sept. 23.

Mme. Emma Calvé, whose illness prevented her from coming to this country last season as one of the prima donnas in the Maurice Grau Opera Company, has written to a friend in this city that her health is excellent and that she will sail for America Sept. 23 prepared to play a very important part in the répertoire outlined for her by Maurice Grau.

Miss Cissie Loftus's Plans.

It was reported yesterday that the engagement of Miss Cissie Loftus and Herbert S. Stone of Chicago, which was announced last week, had been broken off. Miss Loftus refused to talk about the matter. It was also said F. E. McKay had secured the rights to an English play and had induced Charles Frohman to give it a production with Miss Loftus in the leading role.

Academy of Dramatic Arts.

The American Academy of Dramatic Arts, conducted for many years by Franklin H. Sargent, has received a charter from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and a meeting for the organization of the academy under this charter was held yesterday. The following were elected Trustees: Franklin H. Sargent, Daniel Frohman, E. P. Stephenson, Benjamin F. Roeder, and Charles Henry Phelps.

ARRANGING McKANE'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of John Y. McKane will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. There will be services at the residence on Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, and also at the Sheepshead Bay Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. McKane formerly was a Sunday school superintendent. The body will lie in state at the residence to-day. More than $2,000 worth of flowers have been ordered by his friends, and it is believed that the floral offerings will reach an expenditure of $5,000 before Sunday.

The pall bearers will be Kenneth Sutherland, Stryker Williamson, Charles Morris, and Conrad Stubenboard. The Robert J. Sutherland Association, the Seventh District Assembly, the Exempt Firemen's Association, clubs of the Seventh Assembly District, Khedrom Lodge of Masons, and the Odd Fellows' Lodge, to which Mr. McKane belonged, will be represented at the funeral. Telegrams of condolence were received yesterday by the family from all parts of the country.

It is said that Mr. McKane left property valued at $350,000, mostly of Coney Island real estate.

JOSEPH TETONIA DEAD.

Joseph Tetonia, thirty-two years old, a bookkeeper, living at 328 East Twenty-third Street, died in Bellevue Hospital last night from burns received on the evening of Aug. 31 in a saloon at 382 First Avenue.

Tetonia asked some men what would remove stains on his fancy vest. He was told to use naphtha. He poured some of the liquid on his vest and struck a match to light a cigar. As he did so a spark ignited the naphtha and the man's body became enveloped in flames.

Death of Mrs. Mary H. Paine.

Mrs. Mary H. Paine, widow of Col. Martin S. Paine, the founder of Paine's Business Colleges, died of heart disease on Tuesday, at her residence, 135 West Seventy-eighth Street, in the sixty-second year of her age. She had been a sufferer from sciatica for several months. Mrs. Paine was one of the managers of the Home for the Aged at the time of her death and was actively interested in the Five Points Mission and other philanthropic institutions. She is survived by one son, M. S. Paine. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning from St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, of which Mrs. Paine was a member. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The season at Newport each day shows signs of wear and tear. People are leaving rapidly. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor pass through the city to-day en route to their country seat on the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Sands leave at the end of the week, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs are to depart by Sept. 20. The town gains a little each day by the tarrying in their flight of these birds of passage, but no one will think of settling here before November.

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The season dies hard at Southampton. Although the last dance at the Meadow Club has taken place, there will be yet much gayety. There have been many luncheons and dinners, and to-morrow evening takes place the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor. On Saturday morning the first hunt will take place, and after the meet there will be a jolly hunt breakfast.

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Among the engagements recently announced is that of Miss Elsie de Kay and Mr. W. Richardson of Providence, R. I. Miss de Kay is a niece of Mrs. David Lydig and Mrs. John Alsop King of this city and a great-granddaughter of Daniel D. Tompkins. The wedding will take place in October at Providence, R. I., where Miss de Kay and her mother have been living.

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Other engagements recently announced are that of Miss Edith Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitney, 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Henry Lewis Batterman of Brooklyn and that of Miss Marguerite Leverich Ingraham, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, and Lieut. R. F. Walton.

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At St. Moritz the Summer season is in full swing. Two very successful cotillions were given at the Palace Hotel, where the Duchess of Manchester and her daughter, Lady Alice Montagu, are staying. Miss Emily Yznaga has joined her sister there, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend have left Carlsbad and are also in the Engadine.

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The second week in September finds Narragansett Pier comparatively deserted, aside from the cottage colony. The cottagers, most of whom are remaining through September, appreciate Narragansett for its autumnal delights, and therefore remain and enjoy the days of early Fall at this favored resort. Nowhere in the country is life more enjoyable in September than at the seashore. The sea takes on a bluer tinge, if possible, the air is fresh and invigorating, the clouds are fleecy and the sea breezes are always refreshing, while the sunsets delight the soul of the artist. Nature is at her best at Narragansett in September. The Rockingham, first of the big hotels to close, with the exception of the Gladstone, will close its doors after breakfast to-day. The Imperial will remain open until Oct. 1, and a number of the smaller houses will follow suit. The Matheswon will probably close Monday or Tuesday for the season.

The Casino closed its doors last Sunday, and the farewell festivities of the Summer were celebrated at this Mecca of social pleasures on the night preceding. A number of dinners were given on the plaza and in the little Summer houses, but wraps and light overcoats were by no means uncomfortable on this occasion. After the dinner hour came the last Casino hop. There was a light attendance, to be sure, but the event was none the less a merry one. "Home, Sweet Home," was played by the orchestra after the grand finale, and the dancers left the ballroom not to meet at the Casino again until next season.

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The Governors of the Point Judith Country Club held their first autumnal meeting Monday. The affairs of the club were generally discussed, and a number of important improvements are contemplated. The polo field will be put in fine condition before the dawn of next season, and the grounds generally at Wildfield Farm will be largely improved. An addition to the clubhouse may be made. The Governors present at the Fall meeting were President P. S. P. Randolph, H. De Coppet, W. P. Ward, J. Cooke, W. C. Marrow, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, P. M. Prescott, Edward Conner, and C. E. Garratt, Secretary of the club.

Friday the entertainment of a week ago was repeated by the cottagers, who gathered at the Country Club to have a children's party. It was one of the unique events of the season. The men wore knee breeches and children's coats. Their collars were of high white material turned over sailor fashion, while the women wore short skirts and carried dolls. Some of the men played with toys, and the evening was passed in the playing of games usually enjoyed by children. Some of the cottagers present rendered instrumental music on their guitars and mandolins, and the party did not break up until a very late hour in the morning. Those present had a very jolly time.

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The theatricals given at the Newport Casino on Monday and again last evening in aid of the Newport Hospital, and which from the fact that they were organized by and presented under the direction of the young Earl of Yarmouth were called the Yarmouth theatricals, were not only the best ever seen on the amateur stage of Newport, but in almost every particular were worthy of professionals. It was clearly evident from the rising of the curtain on the one-act melodrama, "Our Bitterest Foe," by G. C. Herbert, that the Earl of Yarmouth, who had drilled the players, and who himself took the principal rôle of Henri de la Fere, had seen good service on the professional stage. He is a fairly finished and a graceful actor. Paul d'Hauteville, who played Gen. von Rosenberg, and Miss Bessie Hunter, who appeared as Blanche d'Euran, although amateurs, had been evidently so well drilled by the Earl that their stage business was excellent, and their acting easy and finished.

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But it was in Gilbert's one-act extravaganza, "Creatures of Impulse," that the Earl of Yarmouth and his company of amateurs excelled themselves. The piece was presented with every possible accessory of detail, decoration, and costume, and went with a snap from start to finish. Its songs and dances, introduced for the most part from "The Runaway Girl" and "The Belle of New York," had been thoroughly rehearsed, and were so well done as to command repeated encores from that coldest and most critical of audiences, one made up of Newport society men and women. The chorus, in which sang among others such pretty women as Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Sorchan, Mrs. De Forest Danielson, Miss Potter, Miss Goddard, and Miss Oelrichs, and such well-known young men as Clement Cleveland, John Worden, Lawrence White, Humphreys Owen, Frank Andrews, and W. Max Muller, was especially good. The pretty Swiss village costumes were very becoming to both men and maidens. This chorus gave the somewhat hackneyed but always popular march "Oh! Listen to the Band" so well that they had to repeat it twice.

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The stars of the piece were Miss Bessie Hunter as Pipette, Mrs. Foxhall Keene as Clochette, Miss Sigsbee as Martha, Miss Daisy Pierson as a strange old lady, and, of course, the Earl of Yarmouth, who, as Peter, a miller, was the central figure of the thread of a plot, and who was constantly before the audience. In fact, if any adverse criticism on a charitable performance can be made, it would be that the Earl exploited himself too much. Costumed in a white belted tunic, which hardly reached his knees, a pair of silk tights, and bare headed, and armed, he sang, danced, and whistled through the piece. He has little voice, but manages what he has well; whistles fairly well, and dances very gracefully. He is entirely at home on the stage, and his acting was such that the rumor of his near appearance at a leading New York theatre was quite naturally revived. It was also plain to see how he obtained his sobriquet of "the dancing Earl." The other male characters —Sergt. Klocque, played by H. B. Faber; Jacques, a villager, by W. Max Muller, and Boombehardt, a miser, by William Viall Chapin, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Foxhall Keene—were unimportant, and were played fairly well. Miss Hunter was particularly good as Pipette, and sang and danced very charmingly. Mrs. Keene as Clochette sang the old ballad, "Love's Golden Dream Is Past," with rare expression, and Miss Sigsbee as Martha did a double song and dance with the Earl which brought down the house. Miss Daisy Pierson had as an old witch a difficult character part. She dressed it well, and although amateurish in some ways, gave an acceptable rendering of the rôle. A word should be given to the little professional Elsie Moxter for her song and dance, "A Little Bit of String," and Mullaly's orchestra rendered the musical accompaniments remarkably well.

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If this Yarmouth troupe with the prestige of its Newport appearance could be secured by a metropolitan manager it would be a "hit" of the season, and it is understood that the troupe may repeat the performance at the Astoria this coming Winter for a fashionable charity.

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The effect of the rigid discipline to which the Earl has subjected the members of his cast, and which has led to much feeling and friction, was seen in the finished performance of last evening. It required a strong and firm hand to compel the men and women who took part to properly rehearse their rôles. The young Earl is evidently a good stage manager.

INVITED TO GRANT WEDDING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The President and Mrs. McKinley have received by special messenger from Newport the wedding invitations of Miss Julia Dent Grant and Prince Cantacuzene, which will occur Sept. 23.

Neither the President nor Mrs. McKinley will be able to attend the event, but they will send hearty good wishes in the form of a pretty and appropriate present, the exact nature of which has not yet been determined.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—Without doubt one of the most original and charming social functions of the season was given at Elms Court to-night by Mrs. Burke-Roche, and in many ways its originality was a topic not only of congratulations but of the admiration of the guests.

The dining room and the billiard room, which are connected by a very wide passage, were thrown open, and with floral decorations everywhere and large Turkish and Persian rugs tastefully arranged the guests, some fifty in number, sat down to dinner at round tables. The table decorations consisted of American Beauties, and on the high and broad mantels were floral pieces, with rainbows of vari-colored electric lights. The drawing room, where Mrs. Burke-Roche received her guests, was decorated with flowers in vases, while stately palms added to the effect. Among the guests were Judge Brawley of South Carolina, Isaac Townsend, Henry Clews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mrs. J. F. Stone, the Misses Stone, John Whipple, W. A. M. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Morgan, Miss Daisy Post, Prince Henri du Croy, Mr. and Mrs. Suffern Taller, Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Miss Morgan, Miss Morton, Miss Fish, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Barger, F. W. Andrews, E. L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. A. Laufear Norrie, Bryce Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. William Post, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brookes, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Capt. Woodbury Kane, John and Eugene Higgins, and William K. Vanderbilt.

The automobile parade will occur to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish to-day entertained a large number of guests at luncheon on the veranda at Crossways.

Mrs. George Von L. Meyer entertained a large luncheon party at her cottage to-day.

Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained at dinner this evening, as did Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and others.

Casino registers include H. P. Rogers and Phoenix Ingraham.

Miss Blatchford entertained at luncheon at the Casino grill rooms this afternoon.

To-morrow evening the last dance of the season will occur at the Casino.

Prince Cantacuzene, accompanied by Miss Grant, his fiancée, went for a drive this morning and then returned to Beaulieu for luncheon. During the afternoon he went to the Horse Show, and this evening quietly dined with his fiancée and her mother and the household at Beaulieu.

Mayor Boyle has appointed as a successor to Major Stubbs on the Park Commission C. L. Robinson, owner of the sloop yacht Queen Mab. The appointment gives much satisfaction, as Mr. Robinson has many interests here and citizens feel he will be a valuable acquisition to that body.

Fitzhugh Whitehouse and family were at St. Moritz in the Engadine, with Edmund Whitehouse, where they expect to remain until the hunting season, when they return to Thornton Hall, England. Mr. Whitehouse has so far recovered his eyesight as to be able to write, though not allowed to read. His son, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr., is preparing for a hunting expedition with him.

Mrs. Astor returned from Boston to-day and during the latter part of the week, in company with her son Col. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. Astor, will go to Rhinebeck for a short stay, at the conclusion of which she will sail for Europe to pass the Winter.

The Misses Eaton of England and Mrs. Yungen, wife of Lieut. Yungen of the navy, who have been the guests of Gordon McKay, have gone to Saratoga with Mr. McKay for a brief visit.

H. P. Rogers of Boston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter will return to Philadelphia Sept. 15 and will go abroad early in the Spring. They will return to Newport during the coming season.

Miss Hattie Gammell has entirely recovered from her recent carriage accident.

Phoenix Ingraham of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs George S. Scott.

Bryce Allen of Boston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Burnham.

Harry Payne Whitney has returned from Bar Harbor.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James K. Hill.

James K. Hill of this city died on Sept. 5 at Narragansett Pier in his seventy-first year. He was born in Montgomery, N. Y., and was the son of Nathaniel P. Hill and Matilda Crawford. Nathaniel P. Hill of Denver, Col., an ex-United States Senator, is a younger brother. His mother's ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Orange County, the town of Crawford receiving its name from them.

Mr. Hill's father was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, several times a member of the State Legislature, a Presidential Elector, and held offices of trust. Mr. Hill was educated at the academy at Montgomery and at Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., where he was prepared for college. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of '54. After a course in the Harvard Law School he came to New York, and continued his legal studies in the offices of Brown, Hall & Vanderpool. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1858, and soon began practice with his classmate, James C. Rice, under the firm name of Rice & Hill, at 44 Wall Street. He afterward organized the firm of Hill, Wing & Shoudy, of which firm the present one of Cowen, Wing, Putnam & Burlingham is successor.

Mr. Hill's specialty was mercantile law, in which he attained prominence. He retired from active practice in 1887. He was a member of the Lawyers' Club, the Yale Alumni Association, the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society, the New England Society, the Nineteenth Century Club, the Psi Upsilon Club, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Albert Theodore Dennerlein.

Albert Theodore Dennerlein, a member of the firm of P. Dennerlein & Sons, tobacco merchants, at 168 Water Street, died of consumption at his home, 126 Lexington Avenue, on Tuesday night. He was born in this city May 26, 1860, and was the son of Peter and Rosina Dennerlein. His father was a School Trustee of the Tenth Ward. He and his wife died within six days of each other in 1892. Albert was graduated from Grammar School No. 120 in Chrystie Street, and from the College of the City of New York in 1881. He was one of the brightest scholars in his class, and was awarded medals for Greek, Latin, mathematics, general proficiency, history, and composition. He also received the Schlesinger Medal. Soon after leaving college he entered into business with his father. He was unmarried. He is survived by an unmarried sister and by his brother, George H. Dennerlein. The funeral services will be held at his residence to-morrow at 1 P. M. Burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Col. Franz Melchers.

News was received in this city yesterday by Alexander Melchers, commission merchant at 90 Wall Street, of the death of his father, Col. Franz Melchers, in Charleston, S. C., last Monday. Col. Melchers was seventy-three years old when he died. He was born in the Grand Dukedom of Oldenburg, Germany. In 1843 Franz Melchers went to Charleston, S. C., from Germany. He obtained employment with Gen. Wagoener, who was at that time publishing a German paper. In 1852 the paper came into the possession of Col. Melchers, and the name was changed to the Deutsche Zeitung. In 1860 Col. Melchers offered his services to his adopted State. He was elected to the First Lieutenancy of Company B, German Artillery, and was in several fights. He was appointed Captain of Company B and was sent to Georgetown, S. C. He was made Major, and often acted as Brigadier General. After the war Major Melchers returned to Charleston and was thrice elected to the Legislature. He was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of Gov. Wade Hampton. He leaves two sons, three daughters, a brother, and a sister.

The Rev. Michael J. Reinhart.

The Rev. Michael J. Reinhart, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, died at the priests' residence at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday night. He had been ill eighteen months. He was born in New York forty years ago. He was graduated from St. Lawrence's College in Wisconsin and from the Grand Seminary at Montreal. He was ordained in 1882. He served as assistant priest in several parishes in New York, and was sent to Mount Vernon to take charge of the church about two years ago. He succeeded the Rev. Joseph Albinger, who died. He found the church divided. He reconciled the factions.

A. Swan Brown Dead.

A. Swan Brown, a well-known dry goods man of Passaic, N. J., died last night at his country home, near Worcester, Mass., from appendicitis. He was President, Treasurer, a Director of the Syndicate Trading Company, and a Director in the now insolvent Tradesmen's National Bank of this city, and President of the Denholm-McKay Company of Worcester. He was also a member of the Union League, Lotos, Merchants' and Wool Clubs, the New England Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Father JEREMIAH F. KEANE died on Tuesday evening in the rectory of St. Joseph's Church, 138 Waverley Place. He was thirty-five years old, and

THE GRAND ARMY REUNION

Col. Johnson Made Commander in Chief for This Encampment.

PENSION COMMITTEE REPORTS

Text Kept Secret, but It is Known to Favor a Return to the Old System —No Attack on Evans Likely.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met in executive session at 11 o'clock. The delegates did not hold the customary open meeting, owing to the large amount of business to be transacted. The encampment is made up of 344 delegates from the various States and Territories, 180 department officers, 111 National officers, and Post Commanders in Chief, and 682 Post Department Commanders, the total voting strength being 1,252.

The opening address was made by Senior Vice Commander in Chief W. C. Johnson, and was followed by the reading of reports. The Adjutant General reported that the total membership of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing June 30, 1898, was 7,213 posts, with a membership of 305,-663; on Dec. 31, 1898, 7,178 posts with a membership of 298,747, and on June 30, 1899, 6,905 posts with a membership of 287,-981. Expended in relief during the year, $160,955.04.

The report of the Quartermaster General shows total receipts during the year of $326,-308.68 and expenditures of $14,636.23, leaving a balance of $11,672.45. Two thousand dollars of this amount was received from the Women's Relief Corps, which on June 30 numbered 141,930 members, in 3,156 different corps. They expended for relief during the year $61,192.12.

The Inspector General reported losses by death in the organization during the year as 7,994, which, added to losses through other causes, such as discharges, honorary and dishonorable, surrender of charter, suspensions, and transfers, make the total loss 45,855.

The most important event of the morning session was the election of Senior Vice Commander Johnson as Commander in Chief, to serve the unexpired term of the late Col. Sexton. Commander Johnson will continue in office until the end of this encampment. The Junior Vice Commander was elevated to the office of Senior Vice Commander, succeeding Col. Johnson.

The first business after recess was the selection of a place for the next encampment, and Chicago was chosen by acclamation.

The report of the Committee on Pensions was then read, and a motion was made to refer it to the Committee on Resolutions. This created much discussion, many of the delegates favoring the immediate adoption of a resolution concerning the evils mentioned in the report. The Michigan delegation was the first to object to the reference to the ground that it failed to specify what the Grand Army wanted. They were supported by Indiana, Kansas, and New York. After a discussion lasting nearly four hours, the report was referred back to the Committee on Pensions, with instructions that it be presented at to-morrow's session, embodying recommendations and resolutions. The report will be printed to-night and distributed among the delegates

The encampment adjourned at 5:30 o'clock to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The greatest secrecy is being maintained in regard to the report. It is known, however, that it begins with an exhaustive review of the history of pension legislation and the causes leading up to the present pension system and methods. It declares that no class of citizens bears more cheerfully the burden of supporting the Government and its institutions than the veterans. The National encampment, the report continues, has never made an appeal to the country in vain, and reason, not passion, and argument instead of invective, are becoming to men who are all marching on the downward slope of life.

The report goes on to say that the veterans rightfully demand the fulfillment of a solemn compact made when they manfully and bravely gave all they had to the country, not counting the cost to themselves. The report then cites the conditions when in 1890 Congress passed the act to provide relief for disabled veterans and their widows and orphans, not conditioned upon evidence that they were disabled while in the service. It is claimed that the original construction of this law was abrogated in 1893 by most unjust and arbitrary rulings of the Pension Commissioner first placing the burden of proof upon applicants for pensions that they were not suffering from disabilities consequent upon their own vicious habits, and in the ruling that widows of veterans who applied for pensions were not eligible if they had an income aggregating $8 per month.

The committee, the report continues, had on Jan. 12 of this year waited upon the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Pensions, and finally on President McKinley, to point out the injustice of those rulings, and expressed a confident belief that the President will take measures to bring about a different ruling in the near future. The committee has asked the limit of income to debar widows from pensions shall be placed at not less than $250 a year, and that the obnoxious rule requiring negative evidence be revoked and the former rule re-established, so as to place the basis of pension claims where it was in 1890.

The Grand Army of the Republic, the report continues, repudiates with emphasis the charge or inference that implies that the pension roll is inflated by fraudulent claims, and challenges any who so believe to produce evidence.

The report is signed by R. B. Brown, Chairman, Louisville; John Palmer, Albany, N. Y.; J. W. Burst, Sycamore, Ill., and Charles Clark Adams of Boston. H. B. Case, the other member of the committee, did not sign the report. It was said that he had sent a minority report, but this could not be confirmed.

The debate over the report was getting very warm in the encampment to-day, when the whole matter was referred back to the committee for specific resolutions to cover certain points. Gen. Sickles of New York counseled moderation in the matter. A delegate from Kansas caused considerable uproar by introducing a resolution that the encampment respectfully request the President to remove the Pension Commissioner at once. This brought a score of the veterans to their feet, all of whom wanted to speak, but a motion to recommit was adopted and quick adjournment relieved the situation, which was growing embarrassing.

The delegates are moving very slowly in the matter, and generally they do not desire anything to go through that in any way reflects upon President McKinley.

The encampment adjourned at 5:30 o'clock to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

NAVAL VETERANS BARRED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—There were lively times at to-day's session of the fourteenth annual convention of the National Association of Naval Veterans. A resolution providing for the admission of participants in the Spanish war to membership in the association started a rumpus and the result is that there is now a split in the organization.

At the convention held in Cincinnati last September the resolution above mentioned was introduced, and under the rules was laid over until this year. There was much discussion among the members as to the advisability of admitting the Spanish war veterans, and when the resolution came before the convention to-day everybody was ready to fight for or against it. The leader of the forces in favor of the proposition was Past Rear Admiral B. S. Osbourne of the Farragut Association, New York City. He delivered a passionate address, in which he said that the Naval Veterans' Association should be perpetuated by admitting the men of the late war, and not let the organization die with the veterans of the civil war.

He was followed by Surgeon A. Trego Shertzer of Baltimore, who stoutly maintained that the association was organized for the sailors of the civil war only and that it should die with them. A number of other speeches were made, and the vote on the resolution was overwhelmingly against admitting the men of the late war.

When the result was announced, the Farragut delegates from New York and the delegates from the Admiral Boggs Association of Newark, N. J., walked out in a body. It is their intention to start an opposition association, to be known as the United States Veteran Navy, and the headquarters will probably be in New York. The bolters claim that they will get nearly 200 members from the Naval Veterans' Association and will admit to membership all those who were in the navy during the Spanish war.

Bishop Moore Stricken with Paralysis.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 6.—The Right Rev. Bishop Moore of the diocese of St. Augustine, Fla., was stricken with paralysis at the cottage of Dr. O'Malley, at Harvey's Lake, yesterday. The Bishop has been in the Scranton diocese for a month past soliciting funds for the rebuilding of his cathedral in St. Augustine. The stricken prelate was removed to St. Mary's parochial residence, this city, to-day, and the Vicar General of the St. Augustine diocese notified. **The bishop was to-night resting comfortably.**

THE BOER AND THE BRITISH.

A Powerful Appeal to Lord Salisbury Against the Action of Mr. Chamberlain.

From The London Daily Chronicle.

The following open letter, addressed by Mr. Frederic Harrison to Lord Salisbury, has been sent to us for publication:

To the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

My Lord: In a crisis of our history, those who fear that England may be dragged into an unjust and ominous war turn all their hopes of peace on you and your known principles of action. You are the chief of the Government and the accepted head of the most powerful party known to recent times. No other living statesman can pretend to such experience as yours in all international affairs, nor does any other possess in so eminent a degree the confidence of the nation. To many of us it seems an unnatural thing that our country should be on the verge of a formidable war, the ulterior complications of which no man can predict, while you are more or less in the background; at most, a consenting party to protracted negotiations wherein you are not known to take any personal share.

It is a mere accident, or, rather, a detail of official arrangement, that the moving power in this crisis rests with the Colonial and not with the Foreign Office.

It is not the business of the Colonial Office to embark this empire in a foreign war. It is no duty of the Minister for the Colonies to make war, nor to make war inevitable. It is idle to tell us that this crisis is a purely Colonial difficulty, to be settled in the Colonial Office and decided by Colonial interests. A war which (we are told) may open with the bringing into the field of 60,000 British troops in a distant continent, which will inevitably lead (we are told) to prolonged military occupation of a vast tract, which must shake the whole empire to its base, and may lead to international complications yet unperceived—such a war is an imperial question, (if any can be,) a question for the head of the Government to decide, and for the head of the Foreign Office to take under his immediate eye and responsibility. It would be monstrous if a mere administrative arrangement should enable a department, pressed as it is by local ambitions, to drag these kingdoms into a tremendous international struggle, wherein the entire empire is certain to be strained, if not brought to extreme peril, by opening its vulnerable sides at once to all its enemies and its rivals.

No legal quibbling about suzerainty can persuade us that the South African Republic is a part of the empire. If it is not part of the empire it must be a foreign State, even though it be one over which by agreement Great Britain has some control. But this control is solely concerned with the external, not with the internal, relations of the republic. The point in dispute solely relates to the internal relations of the Transvaal. No one pretends that the dispute concerns the dealings of the republic with foreign nations. Therefore, the cause of war, if war there is to be, arises from matters between Great Britain and the home affairs of a republic which is not within the empire, not within the dominions of the Queen. If war is to be declared against such a republic, it is preeminently a war for which the Foreign Office is virtually, if not technically, responsible; in which the whole future of the empire will be staked; for the justice and consequences whereof the Prime Minister of our country for the time will be judged by his countrymen and by their descendants.

My Lord, it is you whom history will hold responsible for this war, and for all its ulterior results. It is Louis Napoleon whom France holds answerable for Sedan; and not Eugénie, Ollivier, or the Marshals. Mr. Chamberlain may be technically within his rights in pitting himself against President Krüger, as if he were defying the Opposition across the floor of the House. But it will be the Marquis of Salisbury who will plunge this empire into war, whom France, Germany, Russia, and the rest, will call upon to deal with all its ulterior complications. And it is you, my Lord, whom our Queen will hold to be that one of her servants on whose head lies the weight of a war clouding the end of her long and glorious reign—a war which the majority of Englishmen know to be mean and unjust, which many men of great experience look on as charged with permanent trouble and possible disaster to our vast and scattered empire.

A majority of Englishmen, I assert, know in their hearts that this war would be unjust, even if too many of them, knowing that, desire it to go on, notwithstanding its injustice. It is not true, however loudly it be repeated, that the great majority of Englishmen do seek to push the war to the end. Noisy, arrogant, and trading groups of men, organized and intriguing for their own ends, are doing this. But they are not the nation. On all sides there are quiet protests being raised against it, by men of all parties and of all interests, outside those interests which are playing their own game. The same quiet but convinced reluctance is to be heard from sensible and honest Conservatives. They, as we all do, put their trust in you. In Africa, whether among subjects of the Queen or those outside her dominions, it is a universal feeling that, if you took this matter into your own hands it could be settled in a week. You, my Lord, whose reputation for moderation for peaceable compromise of international embroilments stands so high throughout Europe, who have successfully solved far more arduous diplomatic problems with Russia, with France, with Germany, with the United States, who have a paramount authority in the councils of the nation, would immediately restore confidence to all friends of peace, in Africa or at home, if they knew that the decision lay primarily with you, and not with a mere department.

The Colonial Department is necessarily face to face with local interests. It sees through the eyes of local adventurers and speculators' agents; it hears through their ears; it is importuned by their complaints. Their case is pressed with all the energy and all the arts by which a faction is pretending to defend in France "the honor of the army." We have had evidence quite lately of the follies and crimes which those who seek to crush the independence of the Transvaal are able to commit. And within a few years these very men are striving to plunge the empire into a scandalous and perilous adventure where they may find the profit, while we bear the shame and the cost. It may well be that the Colonial Office is not strong enough to resist the pressure of men who not long ago swaggered about, "cutting the painter." Neither in Africa nor at home is Mr. Chamberlain held to be sufficiently master of the whole situation to meet President Krüger, as calmly as you, my Lord, have met the President of the United States and the President of the French Republic. If Mr. Chamberlain is felt to be not strong enough, or not cool enough for friendly compromise, much less is his deputy and mouthpiece in Cape Town. The crisis to-day concerns the United Kingdom and the empire as a whole, for it must bring the whole empire into the field of action, if not of war. And it is preeminently a case to be dealt with by him who presides over the fortunes of the empire as a whole.

Measured by the compromises with foreign nations which you may justly claim to have brought a successful issue, the concessions already accepted by the republic are indeed decisive. From nine years to seven years, from seven to five years, from one demand of the Outlanders to another, the Boers have given way. They have already conceded the whole of the original demand made on them, and have seven added more. And at every fresh concession, Sir Alfred Milner is instructed to make further demands, until throughout the Transvaal, and we may well add at home, the impression prevails that it is not concession of claims which is sought from the republic, but submission, humiliation, and loss of independence. Is this how negotiations have been carried on when you, my Lord, as head of the Foreign Office, have dealt with Russia, Turkey, France, or the United States? This is not negotiation. It is war—war of naked aggression; war whereon the Boers will not yield without a desperate struggle, and after bloody combats; a war which cannot be closed by a few victories, nor the traces of it wiped out by a few promises or proclamations; a war wherein many true and patriotic Englishmen devoutly trust that the Boers may not be ultimately crushed. "Bella geri placuit, nullos habitura triumphos."

The "negotiations," as the new diplomacy calls its efforts to goad the Boers into dogged resistance, are things unknown to the real diplomacy of our Foreign Office as understood by yourself and your predecessors. If the Transvaal is not part of the empire, within the colonial dominions of her Majesty, it must be an alien power. To force an alien power by threats of war to take over British subjects to its own allegiance, to convert loyal subjects of the Queen into alien republicans, this is a grotesque perversion of all public law, as understood between nations. As the sole object of forcing on an alien power a large body of new citizens is to enable them to betray their acquired allegiance, and to master the State in the interests of their confederates—to be, in fact, the Wooden Horse admitted into the Boer Troy—it is obvious that this irreducible minimum of the new diplomacy is a transparent trick. To play it upon any European power would arouse ridicule and contempt. It may seem fine policy to the Colonial Office, which is largely engaged with savages and their white masters; but it is unworthy of the Foreign Office and of the traditions which you uphold in its dealings with civilized powers.

All the talk about "suzerainty" and "paramount power" which fills the Rhodesian press is mere darkening of the case, as irrelevant as the gossip and scandal rehearsed to the court at Rennes. Whatever "suzerainty" means, or does not mean, it cannot empower Great Britain to force her own citizens on the Boer Republic. The burgher franchise is an absolutely domestic matter, and it is not claimed that "suzerainty" covers domestic legislation. If "suzerainty" gives no good title to the Queen to require that her own discarded subjects shall be taken over as alien republicans, still less can this right be due to the fact that she has the "paramount power" in South Africa. For "paramount power" is a phrase more vague and arbitrary than "suzerainty"; and in the absence of specific treaties and conventions it can mean nothing more than a claim to be the strongest, the most peremptory, the readiest to "put might before right."

These are claims and pretensions which the best part of your public life, my Lord, has been occupied in resisting. The United States have claimed to be the paramount power in the transatlantic continents, as France has on the Niger, as Russia has in the Balkans and Northern Asia. Our constant policy, our honorable traditions—they are very largely, my Lord, your policy, your traditions—have been to require that the paramount power shall submit to international engagements, to public law, and to justice as between the weak and the strong. We as a nation, you as Minister, have steadily resisted the claim of any power calling itself paramount to seize what it can and to coerce those who refuse to be despoiled. If the Colonial Office defies these honorable traditions, if the new diplomacy is to develop also a new morality, a new public law, whether moved by timidity or by pique, it remains for the Chief Minister of the Crown and the head of the Foreign Office to maintain our record of freedom and of justice, before we are dragged into a war the wickedness of which is certain but the end of which no man can foresee.

FREDERIC HARRISON.

Newton Hall, Aug. 25.

A GREAT RAILWAY COMBINE.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"There is a plan arranged to form a gigantic railway system which will create a trunk line consolidation greater than any now in existence in this country, and it will embrace the Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburg and Western, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Reading, West Virginia and Pittsburg, and several smaller roads in as many States.

"This gigantic enterprise will, if carried out, mean a series of first-class roads reaching from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and New York to Reading, Rochester, and Buffalo, and from Baltimore to Cincinnati and St. Louis, with the main line passing through Pittsburg to Chicago. It will have excellent terminals here and at all the lake ports. It would mean also the shortest and most direct route from Cleveland and Chicago to Richmond, Va., and Charleston, S. C., and the South Atlantic Coast seaports.

"To illustrate what it would embrace a few figures are appended: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 2,037 miles, 1,000 engines, 40,000 cars; Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 928 miles, 210 locomotives, 9,000 cars; Philadelphia and Reading system, 1,096 miles, 800 locomotives, 30,000 cars; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg system, nearly 400 miles, 170 engines, 8,200 cars; Pittsburg and Western, 360 miles, including new branches, 140 engines, and 7,000 cars, and West Virginia and Pittsburg, 160 miles, 25 engines, and 555 cars."

"This would aggregate 5,081 miles, 2,345 locomotives, and 100,755 cars. A gigantic traffic agreement amounting almost to a consolidation has been perfected, and all the lines above named are prepared to work in each others' interest.

"The Philadelphia and Reading may be the last to come in, but as James J. Hill is behind the work of perfecting the deal, it will be finally consummated. Then the grand aggregation of roads will control the greatest wheat belt, the greatest copper region, the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, the bituminous coal and coke regions of the same State, and will have splendid terminals in all the chief cities of the continent between the Atlantic Coast and the Mississippi River."

SPAIN ACCEPTS INVITATIONS.

Men from Six of the Commercial Bodies of the Country Will Attend the International Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 6.—Director General Wilson of the National Export Exposition, who is also chief promoter of the International Commercial Congress, which is to assemble Oct. 10, is particularly pleased with the acceptances from Spain of the invitation to send delegates to the great trade conference.

Several months ago, when the invitations were first sent out through the Department of State, there were refusals on the part of Spain's Chambers of Commerce, but during the past two days half a dozen acceptances have been received, and they are from six of the leading commercial bodies in Spain—Bilboa, Burgos, San Sebastian, Seville, Valencia, and Palma, the latter in the Island of Majorca. Each of these trade bodies has also appointed one of its members to act upon the Advisory Board of the commercial museum.

Don Carlos Jensen, one of the wealthiest and most influential merchants of Spain, will head the delegation.

ELYTON COMPANY REORGANIZED.

Stock and Bond Holders Not Assenting Given Until Sept. 11.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 6.—The officials of the Elyton Company state that the reorganization scheme is an absolute success and will be carried into execution in the near future. The Reorganization Committee has issued a third notice to stockholders and bondholders who have not yet assented to the plan by depositing their securities, giving them until Sept. 11 to do so. Bondholders are allowed to make the deposits without penalty. The notice states that those failing to make deposit by that date will be barred from all participation in the advantages offered by the reorganization. The notice is signed by William Halls of New York, Chairman, and by all of the committee members.

BIG SALES OF WHISKY STAMPS.

Louisville Distillers Buying in Large Quantities.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—Cashier McCullough of the local Internal Revenue Department, said this morning that he was at a loss to explain the demand for whisky stamps. "Sales for yesterday and to-day," said he, "have been record breakers. The distillers are tumbling over themselves to buy stamps, and there has also been a big demand from the local brewers for beer stamps."

The largest purchasers of whisky stamps this morning were the West End Distilling Company, $4,219.27; Crystal Springs Distillery, $2,888.15; Mellwood Distillery Company, $2,015.15; Allen-Bradley Company, $1,885.95; Wathen & Brother, $2,901.47; Fern Cliff Distillery, $1,632.27; Rosenfeld Brothers, $2,531.56; J. M. Atherton & Co., $1,913.45.

Nace Wathen of Wathen & Brother said he knew of no reason for the large sales, unless it was that the trade was preparing for a big Fall business.

ALABAMA TRACTION TRANSFER.

Made Over to Representative of James T. Woodward and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 6.—In the United States Court this afternoon, Clerk N. W. Trimble made a deed of the Highland Avenue and Belt Railroad to Elmer E. Whitaker of New York for a consideration of $176,000. This property was sold at a receiver's sale in July, but the sale was contested. Circuit Judge Sheiby, however, confirmed the sale Monday, and ordered the deed made. Mr Whitaker represents James T. Woodward of the Hanover National Bank and other Eastern people. Mr. Woodward is also principal owner of the Birmingham Traction Company's lines. The passenger line of the new property, which traverses the "gilt edge" residence portion of the city, will form a link in the traction company's system.

The future disposition of the freight belt line of the purchase is not known, but it is said that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has bought it. It is also report that Mr. Whitaker and his associates have options on all of the local street car lines and will bring them under one ownership.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Women's $2.50 Oxfords at $1.12.

A September Sale of Oxfords. Five thousand pairs just from the hands of a leading manufacturer. Every pair is perfect—newest styles and fine workmanship. Made of choicest vici kid, dark shades of tan, strong, flexible soles, full range of sizes. Four lasts—"Queen," "Ideal," "Savoy" and "Royal." Each varies from the others by a few hairbreadths in width of toe—all are pre-eminently fashionable.

Worth $2.50; Our Price $1.12.

The maker did not wish to carry them until next Spring, so he sacrificed. We do not want to hold them until next Spring, so we sacrifice. It is one of the rare Shoe chances that you cannot afford to miss. Appropriate for street wear throughout September and early October. Nicely adapted for house wear during Winter. Or, worth while buying now for use next Spring and Summer. Elegant, shapely, solid Shoes at less than half price.

China and Glass.

Our leadership in the domain of China and Glass becomes more absolute each day. We are eclipsing the victories of our own past. American retailing never before compassed such brilliant opportunities. The business is carried forward by the magnetism of peerless values. Sonorous metaphor has no chance with such a power.

We control facilities that command supremacy.

We own and operate European China and Glass factories, decorating shops and potteries, and our American Cut Glass organization has a world-wide reputation.

Practical men and women do comprehend that until competition secures the advantages we possess its claim of matching our offerings will continue to represent all that is romantic and Quixotic in the realm of trade.

Our stock is big enough to contribute a new chapter to the advertising every day in the year.

The following novelties are just from the Old Country They are useful, they are beautiful, they are inexpensive.

French Sorbet Sets, including six glasses, bowl and tray—thin, dainty glass in exquisite tints effectively enamelled and gilded, $4.87, $5.87 and $6.87 per set.

Liquor Sets, including six glasses, decanter and tray—graceful, delicate productions—and so serviceable. The flower-colors of the glass are enriched with enamel and gilt, $2.43 per set.

Glasses for creme de menthe, cocktails or wine. Something entirely new Iridescent glass—it shimmers, twinkles and changes in different lights, the edges are gold and gold line on foot, $2.97 per dozen.

Oyster Services, including twelve plates, tureen and cracker jar, artistically decorated and liberally embellished with gilt. Large variety of styles, $9.41 to $18.63 per set.

English Flower Holders, the aesthetic ensemble of the sideboard or table is refreshingly enhanced by the presence of cut flowers. Their charm and fragrance satisfy a hunger as keen as the one that prompts you to dine.

The forms of these Flower Holders will please you. The colors are the colors of jewels—topaz, amethyst, ruby, sapphire, and the like, 97c. to $6.87.

Ginoris Maiolica Ware.

The euphonious name indicates their Italian origin. We are exhibiting some of the handsomest specimens produced by this well-known potter. They are principally in Vases—copies of costly masterpieces. The decorations are superb. Art dealers have the same goods. They charge art store prices. We charge dry good store prices. The difference is one hundred per cent.

70c. Printed French Flannel at 59c.

Printed French Flannel is in perennial favor. Each season women accord it a heartier welcome. Delightful for a score of uses—wrappers, sacques, baby cloaks and the like.

The finest imported kind—twenty colorings and twice twenty designs—stripes, dots and figures—the identical quality that is sold elsewhere at 70c.; our price 59c.

Don't postpone buying. Their folds are too pretty and tempting to linger.

20c. and 25c. Handkerchiefs at 10c. and 12c.

Direct from our Belfast factory: Women's scalloped-edged Swiss-embroidered Handkerchiefs—novel and dainty styles. Nothing about Handkerchiefs could be more attractive than their freshness—unless it be their prices—10c. and 12c.; real value 20c. and 25c.

Misses' School Dresses.

Getting the little one ready for school? You'll find these Dresses wonderfully helpful. They'll give the young trudger a generous touch of style, very much comfort and save *you* time, labor and money. These prices make home-sewing an absurd extravagance.

Misses' Dresses, one-piece style, made of fancy mixtures, trimmed with plain stuff in contrasting colors, fancy braid and buttons, full skirt, ages 4 to 14 years, $1.63.

Misses' Dresses, one-piece style, made of novelty fabrics, yoke and cuffs of plain velvet, finished with fancy silk braid, full skirt, ages 4 to 14 years, $2.28.

Misses' Dresses, one-piece Style, made of rich Zibeline plaids, pleated waist trimmed with buttons and soutache braid, full-gored skirt.

8 yrs. size, $3.91. 12 yrs. size, $4.56.
10 yrs. size, $4.23. 14 yrs. size, $4.88.

Misses' Dresses, one-piece style, made of cheviot serge in blue and black, square yoke, collar and epaulettes trimmed with braid, full skirt, 4 to 14 years, $5.21.

Continuation of the Blanket Sale.

Our old, true words concerning Blankets are as applicable now as in former years: "We sell Blankets cheaper than any house in the world." That's a large, broad statement. These quotations verify it.

White Blankets, 10-4 size, strictly all wool, $2.49, $3.29 and $3.74.

White Blankets, 10-4 size, California wool, very finely finished, $4.99.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, Eastern wool, $2.41 and $3.44.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, all wool, $2.99 and $3.74.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, California finish, $3.74, $4.69 and up to $11.99.

Gray Blankets, 10-4 size, $1.69, $2.04 and $3.13.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, California finish, extra heavy, silk binding, great variety of borders, $5.63, $6.24, $8.13, $9.24 and $10.32.

Scarlet Blankets, 10-4 size, $1.99 and $2.99. Strictly all wool, $3.44.

A NEW IRON PIPE CONCERN.

Southern Men Organize a Company to Operate Near Birmingham.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 6.—James Bowron, Vice President and Treasurer of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company; J. R. P. Dimmick, former manager of the United States Company at Anniston, and their associates, principally men connected with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, have organized the Birmingham Cast Iron Pipe Company, and $175,000 of the stock has already been taken.

The company will erect a $250,000 cast iron pipe plant in the immediate vicinity of Birmingham. It will be a 100 ton a day factory. Mr. Dimmick is to be general manager of the company. He is now in the North buying machinery.

PROF. ADAMS ON "TRUSTS."

The Michigan Economist Arrives at Chicago for the Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Henry C. Adams, Professor of Political Economy and Finance in the University of Michigan, and a member of the Michigan delegation to the conference on trusts and combinations, arrived in the city during the morning.

In speaking of the importance of this conference he said: "This convention will be especially interesting because it will be largely a convention of investigation and because the men may speak more freely from this platform than they would where they would be held politically responsible for what they might say. For a good many years the economists, especially those who have followed closely the Socialist writers, have been looking for this kind of thing, and Socialist writers have been prophesying this trend as one of the results of uncontrollable industrial liberty."

A telegram received from Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia says: "I expect to be present during the entire session and will reach Chicago the 13th."

Reduced Fare to Long Branch.

A reduction of fare to half a dollar for the round trip to the Iron Pier at Long Branch by the steamers Republic and Columbia is announced. The boats are noted for their good work. The time table of four trips every day, from Pier 10, [illegible], 10:30, 2:30, and 4:30, will be maintained, and the excursion is a good one for those who visit Long Branch. The boats return from the Iron Pier at 11 A. M., 1, 5, and 7 P. M.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Notions, Small Wares and General Dressmakers' Supplies.

We bestow weighty thought upon these little things. No stock in the whole Macy aggregation receives more serious and persistent consideration. Singly their importance is trifling, but in their entirety they are significant and ponderous. You buy pins, tape, thread and the like oftener than silks, dress goods or wraps. The multitude of articles in our Knickknackatory must be an ever-strengthening bond between you and us. Retailing sense directs us to be liberal concerning varieties, qualities and prices. We maintain the matchless policy of always showing complete assortments and charging less than others.

The list below is merely partial. However, it should be cut out and saved for future reference.

Dressmakers, particularly, should study it.

Dress Shields.

We do not handle "seconds." Can competition truthfully say the same? Every pair that passes over our counters is guaranteed. If material, construction or wear is not exactly right you must take advantage of our self-imposed obligation—"another pair, or your money back."

"Victoria," pure rubber, nainsook covers on both sides.

Size 2, per dozen, $1.02; each, 11c.
Size 3, per dozen, $1.13; each, 12c.
Size 4, per dozen, $1.24; each, 13c.
Size 5, per dozen, $1.47, each, 16c.

"Renaissance," pure rubber, nainsook cover on one side.

Size 2, per dozen, $1.05; each, 13c.
Size 3, per dozen, $1.38; each, 14c.
Size 4, per dozen, $1.54; each, 16c.
Size 5, per dozen, $1.88; each, 19c.

"Light Weight," nainsook covers.

Size 2, per dozen, 93c.; each, 10c.
Size 3, per dozen, $1.12; each, 12c.
Size 4, per dozen, $1.24; each, 13c.

"Seamless Stockinette," extra large.

Size 1, per dozen, 74c.; each, 8c.
Size 2, per dozen, 88c.; each, 10c.
Size 3, per dozen, 99c.; each, 11c.

"Vassar," pure rubber, silk outside covers:

Size 3, per dozen, $2.24; each, 23c.
Size 4, per dozen, $2.49; each, 24c.

Elastic, for skirts, super lisle loom:

⅜ in. wide, per doz., 29c.; per yd., 3c.
½ in. wide, per doz., 34c.; per yd., 4c.
⅝ in. wide, per doz., 39c.; per yd., 4c.
¾ in. wide, per doz., 47c.; per yd., 5c.
⅞ in. wide, per doz., 52c.; per yd, 5c.
1 in. wide, per doz., 57c.; per yd., 6c.

Velveteen Binding:

1⅝ in. wide, black only, piece of 5 yds., 9c.
1⅞ in. wide, our special quality, 4 yds., 19c.

Bone Casing:

Cotton, silk stitched, per doz., 49c.; each 5c.
Silk, single, piece of ten yards, 10c.
Silk, double, piece of ten yards, 15c.

Sewing Silks:

"Webster's Gilt Edge," pure dye black, 100 yd. spools, per doz., 69c.; each 6c.
"Brainerd & Armstrong," all colors, 50 yd. spools, per doz., 44c.; each 4c.
"Keystone," black, 100 yd. spools, per doz., 29c.
"Keystone," black, 10 yd. spools, box of 25, 19c.
"Keystone," black, half-ounce spools, each 19c.

Belting:

Cotton Glace, piece of nine yards, 8c.
Silk faced, fancy pattern, piece of nine yards, 29c.
Double serge, piece of ten yards, 59c.
Moire, fine quality, piece of ten yards, 79c. and 99c.
"Tolson's" double, per yard, 4c.

Corset Steels:

Sateen covered, 5 hooks, each 2c.
Kid covered, five hooks, each 9c.
Hercules, bound with wire, unbreakable, each 13c.
Spiral clasp, warranted, each 14c.

Skirt Braids---Compare these prices with others:

Alpaca, in colors, piece of 2½ yds., 2c.
Black alpaca, extra wide, 4 yds., 4c.
Black worsted, extra wide, 5 yds., 5c.
Black mohair, extra wide, 5 yds., 11c.
Black mohair Princess, 6 yds., 16c., 18c., 21c.
Cord edge, black or colors, per yd., 7c.

Collar Stiffening:

Woven, cut in lengths, each 2c.
Woven, 2 in. wide, per yd., 7c.; 2½ in. wide, per yd., 9c.

Seam Binding:

All-silk taffeta, white or black, 10 yds., 12c.
All-silk taffeta, in colors, 9 yds., 10c.
Prussian, black or white, 9 yds., 10c.

Guaranteed Whalebone:

30 in. all shell, finest quality, dozen, 79c.
36 in. all shell, medium weight, each 9c.
36 in. all shell, heavy weight, each 12c.
36 in. all shell, extra heavy weight, each 14c.
36 in. all shell, polished, each 22c.
Short lengths, all same quality as above: 6 in., per doz., 15c.; 7 in., per doz., 18c.; 8 in., per doz., 21c.

Waist Steels:

Waterproof, covered with silk stitched casing, doz., 5c.
Ivory tipped, per dozen, 6c.
Marlborough, double, covered, per doz., 7c.
Rubber covered, one doz., assorted sizes and roll of bone casing, any color, per set, 19c.

Hooks and Eyes:

Black or white, with spring, per gross, 5c.
All-brass, with spring, washable, per gross, 15c.
Hook and Eye Tape, superior quality, per yard, 10c.

Minor Notions--A Novel Melange.

"Beau Ideal" Hair Curlers, regular price, 25c.; at 10c.
Boys' Knee Protectors, stockinette, 18c.; leather, 17c.
Horn Hair pins, per dozen, 8c.
Shoe buttons, best quality, fast shanks; per gross, 5c.
Boys' School Knives, 9c. and 18c.
Girl's School Knives, 9c., 18c. and 24c.
Morley's Celebrated Steel Scissors, every pair guaranteed, all sizes, 24c.
Toilet Pins, all brass, finest quality, per paper, 4c. and 5c.
Stocking Darners, with receptacle for darning needles and thimble, glove darner handle, 4c.
Egg Darners, without handles, 2c.
Shoe Button Hooks, wood handles, 2c. and 3c.
Piping Cord, black or white, ounce balls, 4c.
Cable Cords per doz. yds., medium, 5c.; heavy, 10c.
Snap Fasteners, a substitute for hooks and eyes, per doz., 9c.
Crescent Needles, English make, packets of 50, 4c.
Tracing Wheels, hardened steel, enameled wood handles, 4c., 9c. and 10c.
Button Molds, all sizes, per dozen, 1c.
Ready-wound Bobbins for standard makes of sewing machines, 200 yards black or white thread, per box, 5c.
Emeries, covered with worsted, filled with real emery, 4c. and 5c.
Skirt Yokes, woven in shape, colors, 26 in. at 7c.; 30 in. at 9c.
Skirt Yokes, woven in shape, black or white, 26 in. at 10c.; 30 in. at 11c.
Tape Measures, wide stitched sateen, metal tips, 4c.
Tape Measures, extra quality stitched sateen, 5c. In metal case, 15c.

NEW YORK HOTELS CROWDED.

Houses on the Main Thoroughfares Turning Away People.

Trade has no better barometer than the business conditions of hotels. A stranger in New York last night, who had not secured quarters in advance, could not procure a room for love or money in any of the hotels on the main thoroughfares.

There were 437 arrivals at the Waldorf-Astoria, and at other houses the applications were proportionately great. "Turning people away," "Chock a block," "Never saw anything like it." Those were the expressions used by the hotel clerks.

"I am tired out," said Room Clerk Palmer at the Waldorf. "People seem to think they can get rooms by merely asking for them. I have been in the hotel business for years, but I never saw anything like this."

"How do I account for the rush?" remarked Herbert Young at the Holland. "Transient business has increased in a much larger ratio than new hotels. Then you want to remember that we no longer have a Windsor, St. James, Victoria, Brunswick, Royal, and many other houses. I am not an optimist, but I really believe any one who invests money in hotel property south of Forty-second Street is bound to get a good return on his investment."

American Sentenced by Japanese.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 6.—The steamer Glenogle, which arrived from Japan to-day, reports that Robert Miller, the American charged with the murder of H. H. Ward and two Japanese women, was convicted and sentenced to be executed at Yokohama on Sept. 19. The case was a notable one, owing to the fact that it was the first trial of a foreigner under the new treaties.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Beat the New Yorks for the Fourth Time This Week.

McJAMES'S STEADY PITCHING

The Local Nine Made Four Hits Off His Delivery—O'Neill of Orange Caught for Freedman's Team.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	82	36	.695
Philadelphia	76	46	.623
Boston	73	46	.613
Baltimore	68	48	.586
Cincinnati	68	52	.567
St. Louis	69	54	.561
Pittsburg	61	59	.508
Chicago	61	61	.500
Louisville	53	65	.449
New York	49	69	.415
Washington	41	77	.347
Cleveland	19	107	.151

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 4.
Baltimore, 5; Boston, 3.
Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 4.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Washington.
Chicago in Cleveland.
Pittsburg in Louisville.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

For the fourth time this week the New Yorks were beaten by the Brooklyns, the final game of the series played at the Polo Grounds yesterday resulting favorably for the League leaders by a score of 6 to 4. A little enthusiasm was aroused in the eighth inning, when the locals scored three runs, but they could not follow up this advantage because of McJames's steady pitching. He allowed four hits, two of these being made in the eighth inning. Doheny did not settle down until the fourth inning, but it was then too late, as the six runs made in the first three innings by the Brooklyns proved more than enough to win. The New Yorks found themselves without an available catcher, and O'Neill, a semi-professional, at present catcher for the Orange Athletics, was pressed into service. He did good work behind the bat, handling Doheny's pitching like a veteran. O'Neill may be signed for next season. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V'H'lt'n, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Foster, rf.	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	Jennings, lb.	1	1	2	12	2	1	0
Doyle, lb.	1	1	0	12	0	0	0	Anderson, lf.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	7	0	0	0	Daly, 2b.	1	2	1	5	2	0	0
Martin, 3b.	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	5	6	1	0	0
H'rdesty, ss.	0	0	3	2	2	1	0	Casey, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
O'Neill, c.	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	McJames, p.	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Total	4	4	24	20	1			Total	6	11	27	17	4		

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—4
Brooklyn	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

First base by errors—New York, 4. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Three-base hit—Daly. Two-base hits—Jennings, Sacrifice hits—Daly. Double play—Daly, Dahlen, and Jennings. Stolen base—Farrell. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings, Keeler. Balk—Doheny. Wild pitches—McJames, 2; Doheny, 1. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer. Attendance, 1,260.

Baltimore, 5; Boston, 3.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—After Lowe had tied the score in the ninth by a home run today, Baltimore won by hard and consecutive hitting in the tenth. Robinson of Baltimore was struck in the face by a pitched ball and retired in the fifth inning. Score:

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Base hits—Boston, 9; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Boston, 4; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Baltimore, Nops, Robinson and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 4.

CHICAGO, Sept 6.—The Chicagos hit Leever's pitching freely at the start, but could not hit after the third. The visitors' hit Garvin's pitching hard, tieing the score in the fourth, and winning out in the eighth on two hits and a steal. Score;

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Pittsburg	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Base hits—Chicago, 11; Pittsburg, 10. Errors—Chicago, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Garvin and Donahue; Pittsburg, Leever and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

WISH SIR THOMAS GOOD LUCK.

Yachtsmen and Captains Visit the Erin and Express Good-Will—Another Test for Shamrock.

The Shamrock did not leave her moorings in the Horse Shoe yesterday, owing to the fact that Mr. Ratsey did not think it advisable to bend the new racing sails under the prevailing weather conditions. The wind was blowing half a gale, and with the tumble of sea outside the Hook nothing could be gained by a spin in the neighborhood of the lightship. Sir Thomas Lipton spent the day on board the Erin, where he entertained a number of friends at luncheon.

During the afternoon the tugboat Haddon came down from the city with nearly a hundred yachtsmen and steamship Captains on board, who wished the Irish Knight all sorts of good luck in his contests with the Columbia. Sir Thomas went on board the Haddon and made a speech, in which he said that his reception touched him deeply, and that the honors that were crowded upon him were such that he could never repay.

"We represent Great Britain," he said, "and I feel that I have at least an equal chance for the cup, and, maybe, I believe that I have just a little better chance than that. If I did not, I would not be here. Everybody with whom I have come in contact since my arrival here has treated me with the utmost courtesy, and extended favors without limit. I can only say that I appreciate it, and can only express through the press, in feeble terms, my gratification. I thank you, gentlemen, for your good wishes, and will try to merit them by 'lifting' the cup if possible. If, we do beat the Columbia, and I really believe we will, I will fill the cup with the best wine that can be bought, and Americans will drink to future contests out of it." Sir Thomas evidently does not know that the cup is without a bottom, and the wine, should he be fortunate enough to capture the coveted trophy, will have to be quaffed from plebeian glasses in the ordinary way.

The crew of the yacht during the afternoon set up the standing rigging, which had stretched considerably during the two previous trials of the yacht in American waters.

To-day's programme includes a spin under the large racing rig that she will use in her races against the Columbia.

Lipton Will Not See Lake Races.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 6.—A letter was received to-day from Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the Shamrock, challenger for the America's Cup, regretting his inability to attend the races of lake yachts at Detroit next Monday. He says: "I should have been delighted to accept, but I will be so much engaged in connection with the Shamrock during the next few weeks that I will not have a moment to spare for anything else. Otherwise, nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to attend the event."

NEW SAILS FOR COLUMBIA.

Sloop Is Receiving Set of Less Weight and Greater Area Than Those Previously Used.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 6.—The sloop yacht Columbia, which has taken part in the trial races with the old Defender off Newport during the past few days, was towed in here to-day by her tender, the steamer St. Michaels.

The Columbia was anchored in the stream some distance off the Herreshoff works and the St. Michaels tied up at the wharf. The work of laying in provisions for her trip to New Rochelle and New York was begun immediately, and at the same time the crew began to strip the Columbia. She will be fitted with an entirely new set of sails, which will be bent within a day or two. One of the Herreshoff sailmakers, who seen last night, said that the new suit of sails will be considerably larger in area than the old one. The material used will be considerably lighter than that formerly used, thus giving an increased sail area with the same or less weight aloft.

During the afternoon several men were put at work on the running rigging of the yacht to make minor changes. The top sides of the yacht were given a fresh coat of white paint to-day.

THE BETTING AT NEWPORT.

Shamrock Appears to be the Favorite, but Columbia Is Backed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 6.—The betting on the result of the international yacht race between the Shamrock and the Columbia took a sudden change here this evening, and large bets were made during the exhibition of the horse show. Among the betting fraternity the Shamrock appeared to be the favorite. Still, this afternoon at the horse show a report was circulated to the effect that one prominent cottager had posted a wager of $10,000 on the result with the Columbia as the winner, and shortly afterward another report was heard that $50,000 had been offered that the Columbia would win the race.

An effort was made to learn the identity of the makers of the wagers and the one who had made the large offer, but without success.

YACHTS RACE IN A BLOW.

Regatta of the Atlantic Club Brings Out Many Racing Craft.

The special regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club brought out a large number of racing yachts. The Uvira beat the Acushla II. on time allowance after a beautiful race under weather conditions that were trying to the smaller craft. Other winners were the Possum, Awa, Newasi, Eidolon, Narika, Pebble, and Baby. The breeze was strong from the southward, and the course a reach with booms to port, a run and a beat home over the regular triangular course of the club.

The summary follows:

SLOOPS—CLASSES J AND K. (RACING TRIM.) START, 2:05.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.
Acushla II., Hann Brothers	2:52:35

SLOOPS—CLASSES J AND K. (CRUISING TRIM.) START, 2:05.

Minerva, A. F. Johnson	
Uvira, R. P. Doremus	2:39:25

SLOOPS—CLASSES L, M, AND N. (RACING TRIM.) START, 2:05.

Possum, J. R. Maxwell	2:49:53
Irex, John Meyer	

SLOOPS—CLASSES L, M, AND N. (SPECIAL.) START, 2:05.

Newasi, A. H. W. Johnson	2:58:40
Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell	3:03:48

SLOOPS—CLASSES L, M, AND N. (CRUISING TRIM.) START, 2:05.

Narika, F. Cornell	
Genia, W. L. Bass	
Eidolon, James Weir, Jr.	2:53:49
Zingara, Harrison Dike	

SLOOPS—CLASSES J AND K. (CRUISING TRIM.) SPECIAL START, 2:05.

Awa, T. L. Arnold	2:46:59
Ondawa, H. J. Roberts	

MAINSAIL YACHTS—CLASSES S, T, AND V. START, 2:15.

Baby, W. L. Bass	2:28:35
Defender, W. A. Stearns	
Ellie, G. E. Graff	

KNOCKABOUTS—START, 2:05.

Fram, George Ruppert	
Pebble, R. E. Spear	3:01:55

The Esperanza Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 6.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced over the Dyer's Island course this afternoon for sweepstakes. The wind was northwest. The start was made at 3:38 o'clock. H. O. Havemeyer's Esperanza beat the Pollywog by 1 minute 11 seconds.

Yachting Notes.

The annual clambake of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club will be held on the club grounds at Port Washington on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The yacht Sweetheart, owned by C. G. Hedge, Vice President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, won the championship of Shinnecock Bay yesterday for the third consecutive season by defeating Bess of Westhampton on the Bay of Good Ground.

The race for the championship of the Lark class of small boats is scheduled for Saturday next over the course of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. The Rudder cup will be awarded to the winner. In addition to the valuable cup that will be presented to the winner there will be three money prizes. Entries will close with Thomas Fleming Day, 9 Murray Street, on Friday, Sept. 8, at 6 o'clock.

SCOTS CARRY OFF GOLF PRIZES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6—Alexander Smith of the Midlothian Country Club and Lawrence Auchterloni of the Glenview Golf and Polo Club are tied for the premier golfing honors of the West. In the competition for the open championship of the West, held today on the links of the Glenview Golf and Polo Club, they exchanged the thirty-six holes in 156 strokes. To decide the championship the two players will contest eighteen holes to-morrow afternoon.

As was expected, the Scotch professionals carried off the prizes. First and second are still undecided, but third, fourth, and fifth go respectively to Harry Turpie, Peter Walker, and Robert Bolton. Of the two amateurs who pluckily entered the tournament, A. B. Morrow of the Allegheny Country Club was rewarded by finishing ninth, beating out four of the men who learned the game in Scotland. R. Russell, a junior from the Detroit Country Club, played a brilliant game and finished twelfth. The result of the play:

Morning scores: Name.	Out.	In.	Total.
Will Smith	42	36	78
L. Auchterlonie	39	42	81
R. Bolton	43	40	83
Henry Turpie	43	40	83
Peter Walker	42	44	86
D. McIntosh	44	41	85
W. Marshall	42	45	87
A. C. Tollifsen	47	41	88
William Welsh	45	44	89
George Smith	48	42	90
M. E. Kelley	46	45	91
R. Leslie	50	44	94
R. Russell	47	47	94
F. S. Hoyt	47	49	96
W. Grieve	56	45	102
Joseph Meister	58	54	112
Afternoon scores:			
L. Auchterlonie	39	36	75
Will Smith	39	39	78
Henry Turpie	38	39	77
Peter Walker	45	36	81
Robert Bolton	43	43	86
William Marshall	43	41	84
A. C. Tollifsen	45	42	87
D. McIntosh	46	45	91
B. S. Horne	45	40	85
R. Leslie	42	47	89
George Smith	47	48	95
R. Russell	47	44	91
M. E. Kelley	48	47	95
William Welsh	49	48	97
Joseph Meister	56	51	107
William Grieve	56	46	102

Grieve was disqualified for handling his ball.

GOLF AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 6.—Great interest was taken to-day at the Lenox Golf Club links in the semi-finals in the contest for the Bishop Cup. Lindsay Fairfax won from Samuel Frothingham by 4 up, 3 to play, and E. A. Thomson defeated S. Parkman Shaw by 4 up and 3 to play. Fairfax played a steady and surprisingly good game. He had a handicap of 5, Frothingham being a scratch player in the regular club matches this season. Fairfax made the first 18 holes this morning in 84. This is his score:

Out	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—41
In	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	5	4—43

Thomson in his morning play made one round in 38 and the second in 46, equaling Fairfax's score of 84. This is Thomson's score:

Out	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	—38
In	5	4	5	6	6	5	5	5	5—46

Thomson and Fairfax will play the finals, 36 holes, to-morrow.

Miss Hurlbut Wins at Golf.

Seven women of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., appeared on the links yesterday to resume the series of fortnightly competitions for the Short Course Cup. Miss Eva Hurlbut, who has recently been placed at scratch, created a surprise by leading the field, and her lowest gross score of 108 strokes gave her the victory, Mrs. Shippen coming next, one stroke behind, closely followed by Miss Kip. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Miss Eva Hurlbut	108	0	108
Mrs. William Shippen	109	0	109
Miss Kip	112	0	112
Mrs. Arthur Dean	138	16	122
Mrs E. Little	135	13	122
Miss Gertrude Hoy	143	20	123
Miss Leonie de Bary	128	0	128

Spring Lake Golfers Victorious.

An interesting team match was played on the Hollywood golf links near Long Branch yesterday between Hollywood and Spring Lake Golf Clubs. The latter won by 42 holes to 19. Following were the players and scores:

SPRING LAKE.	Holes.	HOLLYWOOD.	Holes.
Frank Taylor	0	M. M. Singer	6
A. Jamieson	0	J. J. O'Donohue	8
P. Miller	0	Alfred Nathan	5
H. Townsend	6	Fred Hard	0
W. L. Abbott, Jr.	11	Howell Woolley	0
S. C. Huey	9	Leonard Cohn	0
S. S. Stryker, Jr.	14	Alfred Forsch	0
C. A. Worrall	2	C. D. Bernheimer	0
Total	42	Total	19

PATCHEN WINS GREAT RACE

Black Stallion Outpaces Star Pointer at Empire City Track.

JOHN R. GENTRY FAR BEHIND

Splendid Animals Are Cheered by 15,000 Persons as They Struggle Down the Stretch.

The light of Star Pointer's fame was dimmed yesterday in the great free-for-all pacing match at the Empire City Club's new trotting track. It was one of those contests of speed between light harness horses that the New York public has read about in telegraph dispatches, but has never had the good fortune before to see in the vicinity of their city. It was a match race that brought spectators from as far west as California, from Maine, and from as far south as Texas. In all the contest took little more than six minutes of actual racing to decide, and when it was over the black stallion, Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, who has been heralded ever since last year as the coming pacing champion, had to his credit a victory over Star Pointer and John R. Gentry, the two fastest pacing stallions the world has ever known. His victory probably means that Joe Patchen, under conditions as favorable as those under which Star Pointer made his world's record of 1:59¼, will come pretty near to the two-minute mark, and possibly might equal Star Pointer's time.

The race brought out such a crowd as used to be seen on Suburban Day at Sheepshead Bay, for there was a larger crowd in attendance than on Labor Day, and a conservative estimate placed the number of visitors at not less than 15,000. The race brought to the track men who would not be expected at a trotting meeting when there were running races at the pretty Sheepshead Bay track, and some of the trotting men looked askance when they noted that such dyed-in-the-wool racing men as Philip J. Dwyer, Andrew Miller, "Matty" Corbett, Judge Arkell, and Charley Fish were on the clubhouse stand.

Among the trotting-horse men present from out of town were Daniel Campau of the Cleveland Driving Club, who was comfortably seated behind one of Nathan Straus's trotters; A. C. Hall of Stamford, Conn., behind a big bay gelding that William Durando had loaned him; F. C. Sayles of Pawtucket, seated comfortably in a borrowed road wagon. Others of prominence were John Sheppard of Boston, G. B. Herrington of Poughkeepsie, John H. Shults of Parkway, and Frank Hyer of Chicago. Besides these strangers there congregated in the clubhouse Nathan Straus, James Johnson, W. N. Burgess, Philip Hesamer, W. V. Hoffman, James McCleaham, William Kennelly, James McCaffrey, Michael McDonald, Judge Cowing, C. Vanderbilt Cross, W. P. Tompkins, Baker Stillings, Fred Gerken, Anton Schwartz, Jacob Ruppert, Henry Zahn, Sheriff Thomas Dunn and his counsel, Philip Beitz, ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, Abe Blaurock, S. V. Clark, William Durando, Samuel McMillan, ex-President of the Fleetwood Trotting Association: Alfred de Cordova, Carl S. Burr, C. M. Reed, and G. B. Titus.

POLICE STOPPED BOOKMAKERS.

It was to be a great day with the auction pool men and the five bookmakers in the betting ring, but their business was seriously interfered with by Chief of Police McLaughlin of Yonkers. A Yonkers sport came to the track on Tuesday and lost $20 betting on one of the races. He complained to Chief McLaughlin, with the result that yesterday bookmaking and auction pool selling were discontinued at the track after the first heat had been decided. The bookmakers got on their chairs again toward the end of the day's racing, but the pool box was closed for the day. There was, however, plenty of betting on the races, especially on the result of the big race, but these were private wagers between man and man.

A more perfect day for the big race could not have been desired, for there was scarcely any wind to retard the great speed. The track was almost sun-baked, and when the three pacers came out to line up for the start the visitors realized that some splendid time would be made. Searchlight, 2:03¼, the brown stallion that was the hope of the Connecticut contingent, instead of being sent out in the shafts, was led out upon the track to a hitching post, and was explained that a veterinarian had examined him, and had announced that he was unfit to race. The crowd was somewhat disappointed at his withdrawal, but since he was the slowest record horse of the four, his absence could be best withstood. As the three starters passed up the stretch to the 150-yard mark, from which they were to score down to the starter, the crowd sent up a cheer. The majority of those persons were anxious to have a look at Star Pointer, the only light-harness horse that has ever passed the two-minute mark, and if there had been betting on the result he would easily have sold favorite in the pools and in the books. His shiny bay coat glistened like new satin in the sunlight and although he looked a trifle fat, he seemed the ideal light-harness racer. His driver, McClary, was the most prominent figure on the track, for he wore a bright garnet driving jacket and cap, while Dickerson, behind Joe Patchen, and Andrews, who held the reins over John R. Gentry's back, both wore dark racing jackets.

REPEATED FALSE STARTS.

The trio made numerous scores down to the starting point, but were turned back repeatedly by Starter Walker. At last they came down almost evenly aligned, and the starter gave them the word to be off. The bright-colored jacket of Star Pointer's driver could be seen to forge slightly in front of Joe Patchen's driver directly after they passed the wire, but by the time they reached the first turn Patchen was fairly into stride and had a slight advantage. It was not of long duration, though, for before they came to the quarter mile post, which was reached in 0:30¾, the champion had taken the lead and pole, and he showed the way up the backstretch. All the way up the straight to the three-quarter pole he held about a length's advantage. Patchen had not made a break, but he had been thrown slightly out of stride by a misstep on the backstretch, and it was not until the three-quarter pole was reached that he began to cut down the champion's lead. Then he crept up gradually, but the fatal misstep on the backstretch had cost him too much ground, and he was unable to get up within striking distance of the leader. Into the stretch Star Pointer showed the way by about two lengths. He was going easily enough, and steadily, too, but the black stallion began to close on him. Twenty yards from the end Dickerson raised his whip over Patchen's head and urged the black on to great efforts.

The stallion responded gamely and showed a splendid burst of speed, but just as his nose crept up to Star Pointer's saddle the latter passed the wire, and a great shout from the spectators gave him the mead of praise he was entitled to for his splendid effort. John R. Gentry was at no time a dangerous competitor. He was behind from start to finish, and finished three lengths behind Joe Patchen.

SURPASSED THE CHAMPION.

The champion had the pole for the second heat, and when the word was given to go he had the best of the start. Joe Patchen was at the bay stallion's saddle when they made the first turn, and before the next turn was made he had gone up to and passed him. But Pointer came again, and then it was neck and neck on the backstretch for a while. Star Pointer again began to creep steadily away from his dangerous rival, and at the three-quarter pole was still in front. But Patchen had made no misstep on the backstretch this time, and shortly after passing the three-quarter pole he had crept up to the leader. At this point of the heat it was plain that the battle down through the stretch would be a game one, and that if both horses remained steady it would be anybody's race until the wire was passed. Once straightened out for home, Dickerson gave the black stallion his full head, and inch by inch the black cut down the lead of the champion. Two hundred yards from home Pointer was leading by a length; another ten yards and this was reduced to three-quarters of a length, with both horses going at their speed limits, and both drivers urging their chargers on with all the skill they could command. At the fifty-yard mark Joe Patchen suddenly seemed thrilled with an electrical burst of speed, for he shot up to and then passed Star Pointer, coming at him so fast as to drive him to a break.

The crowd went wild with excitement as Joe Patchen passed the judges a winner by a couple of lengths, but their excitement was even greater when it was noted that the black stallion had paced the mile in 2:02¾, a second and a half faster than Star Pointer's mile. Again in this heat John R. Gentry had trailed last all the way. The pace had been too hot for him from start to finish, especially the second quarter, which was negotiated in 29 seconds.

The deciding heat went to Patchen, but so easily did he win that his victory did not bring forth the enthusiasm that his first heat did. Pointer and Gentry were behind Patchen when they got the word for the final heat, and Patchen held his advantage all the way up the back stretch. In fact, he was never in danger after that, for on the back stretch Star Pointer was carried to a break in a vain attempt to get up to the leader, and before McClary could bring him to his feet again John R. Gentry had passed him. The latter was not at all menacing to Joe Patchen, but Dickerson was anxious if possible to distance Star Pointer, and after hustling his mount along at top speed through the stretch he succeeded in his attempt. As Patchen passed the judges an easy winner from John R. Gentry, the distance flag dropped with Pointer on the other side of it.

VICTORY A POPULAR ONE.

The result of the big race apparently pleased most of the visitors, and after Patchen's good points and qualities had been discussed a great many of them left the track. There were three other events on the programme, and although they brought out good contests they were poor exhibitions by comparison with the big race. In the 2:20 trotting class, Senator L. was in front all the way in the two heats which decided the race, and in each heat he won easily. The 2:10 trot was a mile dash in a single heat, and in this event Nathan Straus's gelding Alves snatched a head victory on the post from Louise Mac. The latter, thirty yards from home seemed to have the race at her mercy, but Alves came with a great burst of speed at the end and barely won. In the 2:14 trotting class Charles M. Reed's black mare Rubber had a very easy time to win both heats. She was by far the best horse in the race, but in both cases she held her speed to the end, and then showed only enough of it to enable her to win without being pushed out.

It was announced after the day's racing yesterday that to-morrow will be the last day of the meeting. A programme had been arranged for Saturday, but some of the overnight events had failed to fill, and Saturday's programme was divided between to-day's and to-morrow's programmes.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—2:22 Class, trotting. Purse of $1,500.

Senator L., Summit View Farm's b. g., by West Cloud-Elfrida, (Dillinger)	1	1
Lucille, b. m., (Rathbun)	4	2
Lasso, b. g., (Geers)	2	4
Annie Burns, g. m., (Wilson)	3	3
George C., br. g., (Contes)	6	5
Martha, b. m., (Emery)	5	dis
Richland, b. g., (McDowell)	7	dis
Fleetwood, ch. s., (Brownridge)	8	dis

Time—First heat, quarter, 0:34½; half, 1:06½; three-quarters, 1:40; mile, 2:15½. Second heat, quarter, 0:34½; half, 1:06¼; three-quarters, 1:39¼; mile, 2:12.

SECOND RACE.—Free-for-all, pacing. Purse of $4,000.

Joe Patchen, A. M. Hawes's blk. s., by Patchen Wilkes-Josephine Young, (Dickerson)	2	1
Star Pointer, b. s., (McClary)	1	2 dis
John R. Gentry, b. s., (Andrews)	3	2

Time—First heat, quarter, 0:30¾; half, 0:59½; three-quarters, 1:32½; mile, 2:04¾. Second heat, quarter, 0:30¾; half, 0:59¾; three-quarters, 1:31¼; mile, 2:04¾. Third heat, quarter, 0:32½; half, 1:02; three-quarters, 1:33½; mile, 2:04¼.

THIRD RACE.—2:10 Class, trotting. Mile dash, single heat. Purse of $900.

Alves, Nathan Straus's b. g., by Allerton-Inlaid (Thompson)	1
Louise Mae, ch. m., (Hudson)	2
Maceo, g. g., (Rathbun)	3
Dione, b. m., (McHenry)	4
Nemoline, blk. m., (Carmichael)	5
J. B. D., blk. g., (Ames)	6
Dan Cupid, b. s., (McCarthy)	7
Latah S., b. m., (Kinney)	8

Time—2:09½.

FOURTH RACE.—2:14 Class, trotting. Purse of $2,000.

Rubber, C. M. Reed's blk m., by Wilton-Madeline Patchen, (Shillingshaw)	1
Iris O., b. m., (Garvey)	2
Little Dick, br. g., (Pope)	3
Chanty, ch. g., (Kelly)	4
George Camery, b. g., (Lockwood)	7
Kinsley, b. s., (Biggs)	5
Edna Cook, b. m., (Collins)	9
Timbrel, br. g., (Whittemore)	8
Pilot Evans, b. g., (Spear)	6 dis
Nancy King, blk. m., (Foote)	10 dis

Time—2:10; 2:10¾.

The Programme for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Pelham. 2:25 Class; pacing.

J. E. Hubinger's b. h. Sam Medium.
J. Reinhard's b. g. Governor Bushnell.
E. D. Middleton's b. g. Mace.
Nutmeg Stable's b. h. Paddock.
Nutmeg Stable's b. m. Martina.
I. D. Norton's g. g. Eagle Medium.
J. H. Bates's b. m. Lizzie Wilkes.
John R. Gilson's ch. m. Maud Emperor.
Penn Valley Stud's br. h. Wandering Jew.
Maplewood Farm's b. g. Daniel.
F. L. Howard's g. m. Addie Parker.
F. L. Howard's gr. m. Alice Hal.
W. H. Snyder's ch. m. Palatena.
W. H. Snyder's br. g. The Kid.
Douglas Thomas's b. m. Hetty G.
C. M. Lockwood's br. m. Evolute.
Parkway Farm's b. g. Toboggan.
Scott Hudson's b. m. Miss Thornton.
Scott Hudson's ch. g. Edward S.
T. E. Keating's blk. g. Coney.

SECOND RACE.—Empire City, 2:12 Class; trotting. Purse, $5,000.

Nathan Straus's b. g. by Alves.
Parkway Farm's blk. h. Fred Kohl.
East View Farm's b. m. Miss Beatrice.
Frank Bowers's b. h. King Harry.
J. Malcolm Forbes's b. h. Peter the Great.
J. H. Carmichael's b. g. Lord Vincent.
Maplewood Farm's g. g. Who Is It.
M. E. McHenry's g. g. Success.
H. M. Norton's b. m. Bonnatella.
Subman Farm's br. g. Copeland.
J. Devereaux's b. m. Van Zandt.
Luke Burke's blk. h. West Wilkes.
Supplee & Supplee's b. m. Piloteen.
Henry Hughes's b. g. Ed Lock.
F. W. Noble's br. m. Georgianna.
Village Farm's b. g. Tudor Chimes.
Ash & Miller's b. m. Queen Alfred.
W. C. Floyd-Jones's b. g. Woodford C.

THIRD RACE.—2:18 Trotting Class. Purse, $1,500.

De W. C. Flanagan's b. g. Ivandorf.
East View Farm's ch. m. Intact.
A. P. McDonald's b. g. Whitney.
P. E. Hendrick's b. g. Philip E.
Pomham Stable's b. g. Excell.
J. H. Shults's br. m. Octavia.
A. McDowell's br. m. Sadie M.
A. McDowell's b. m. Richland.
N. W. Hubinger's b. g. Pilot Evans.
R. A. Fairbairn's b. g. Farris.
T. L. Arthur's br. g. Frank Creamer.
E est Plath's blk. m. Candy.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hudson. 2:25 Class; trotting. Purse, $3,000.

Roy Miller's br. g. Admiral Symmes.
Roy Miller's b. g. Bel Esprit.
N. W. Hubinger's b. h. Royal Baron.
Maplehurst's Farm br. h. Baron Victor.
Maplehurst Farm's b. m. Baroness Donerail.
East View Stock Farm's b. c. Direct Kirke.
East View Farm's b. m. Miss Jay.
E. D. Middleton's b. m. Amiss.
E. D. Middleton's b. h. Allie Wood.
I. L. Goff's b. h. Wilask.
I. L. Goff's b. h. You May.

SPEEDWAY SALE OF TROTTERS.

Highest Price Paid Was for Sir Eld, Which Brought $800.

The revival of interest in trotting brought out a large attendance at the Speedway sale of trotters and pacers held in the American Horse Exchange last evening. The sale will be continued tto-night. The highest price paid was for Sir Eld, the successful bid being $800. There were only three other bids of more than $200. The horses sold for an amount above $200 and their purchasers follow:

Sir Eld, (pacer, 2:32¼,) b. g., 7 years, 15:2 hands, by Storm-Dolly, by Brown Hal-Legal Tender; H. S. Purdy.....$800
Alfred C., (pacer, 2:32¼,) blk. g., 7 years, 15:3 hands, by Lexington-Donaldson, by King Philip-Dictator; Dan Smith..... 550
Cheerful Alcy, (pacer, 2:13¼,) c. g., 10 years, 16 hands, by Alcy Wilkes-May Wilkes, by Alcyone-Young Wilkes; K. Bliven..... 500
Nelly Bly, (trotter, 2:20¾,) b. m., 6 years, by Starboul-Sadie McGregor, by Stamboul-Robert McGregor; John D. Edwards..... 450

Manhattan Cricket Club Averages.

The Manhattan Cricket Club has been the first to wind up its games in the championship series of the Metropolitan League. J. Adam easily leads the averages of the club. In the ten games played he failed to score double figures but twice, and finished the season with an aggregate of 300 runs and an average of 33.33. C. S. Moore obtained second place. Five men scored more than 100 runs, and eight finished their league games with double-figure averages. The team average of 14.41 indicates an average total of 12.54 'n all games played. Of the ten games played the Manhattans won five, lost three, and two were drawn.

Veteran Cricketers to Play.

The veteran cricketers of New York and Philadelphia will meet to-day for a return game on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club, Philaqelphia. In the last match, played at Prospect Park, the New York team won, and the Philadelphians are in consequence eager to reverse the result of the game.

New York Woman Killed.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 6.—Word was received here to-day that Mrs. H. Clarendon Smith of New York, formerly an actress, was killed near Shelton last night. Mrs. Smith fell from a carriage while driving near her Summer home, and her head becoming caught in the spokes of the wheel her neck was broken.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

Musette Won the Belles Stakes for Two-Year-Old Fillies.

A BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES

K. C. B. Alone of the First Choices Was Successful—The Russet Handicap Won by Prince McClurg.

K. C. B., in a race for maiden two-year-olds, was the only favorite to win at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday afternoon, and the bookmakers reaped a harvest from the crowd of about 7,000 that was at the track.

Of the two stakes on the day's card, the first decided was the Belles, for two-year-old fillies, over the Futurity course. It was run as the third race, and there were eleven starters, with Iroquois Belle the favorite of the bunch. But she was fated to finish just outside the money, Musette, second choice of the speculators, Runaway Girl, and Oneck Queen all beating her home and finishing as named. In fact, that quartet was in front from one end of the journey to the other. Musette and Runaway Girl had the fight between them all the way. They were first to get in motion at the start, and raced together two to three lengths in front of the field, which was led by Oneck Queen and Iroquois Belle, racing as another pair. In the stretch Adam tried hard to make Runaway Girl overtake and pass Musette, but to every effort of the former the latter responded successfully, and at the end beat her home by a half length, Oneck Queen being three lengths further back and a length in front of the favorite, Iroquois Belle.

The other fixture was the Russet Handicap, the sixth event on the card, and a trial at a mile and a half over the turf track. Although this had but five starters, it aroused lively enth

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Virginia Deferred Certificates.

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEBT SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the Advisory Board, having recommended the Plan of Settlement formulated by the Committee, copies thereof may be obtained without cost from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, or from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman;
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GEORGE COPPELL,
CLARENCE CARY,
R. P. CHEW,
VIRGINIUS NEWTON,
Committee.

NOTICE

The stock of the Basin Gold and Copper Mining Co., owners of

THE FAMOUS "HOPE" MINE

is being rapidly subscribed for at $1.50 per share. This stock is a sound investment, and offers an opportunity for large profits.

Send for Prospectus to

E. R. HOLDEN & CO., Bankers,
20 Broad St., New York.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS by the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in accordance with Section No. 28, Article No. 1, Laws of 1892:

November 1st, 1885—Ewen Brothers..... $57.47
November 1st, 1889—Russell H. Monroe..... 66.29

William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in New York City, State, and County, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

City, County, and State of New York:
Sworn to before me this thirtieth day of August, 1899. H. W. MACOMBER, Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
au31-1aw6wTh

WALKER BROTHERS,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 BROADWAY. N. Y.,
DEAL IN
STANDARD COUPLER CO.
AMERICAN MUTOSCOPE CO.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Liquid Air Power.

The Marvel of the Nineteenth Century, and the

Greatest Success Ever Achieved in Any Century.

LIQUID AIR produced by our methods so much cheaper than by any other process that its cost is merely nominal and beyond competition.

LIQUID AIR successfully used as power by the first and only practical devices ever invented.

Those who were present with our Mr. Code at recent trials are convinced and enthusiastic over the wonderful results.

Owning Exclusively the rights to manufacture and use liquid air under the inventions of Messrs. Code, Knudsen and Chase, **The Liquid Air Power & Automobile Company** has before it a field unlimited in extent, profits never before equalled in any field, and will make more money for its stockholders than was ever realized from any other investment, whether mining, commercial or inventive.

ALL its profits participated in by all its stockholders alike, without preference.

Subscriptions will be received for the present at

$3.00 PER SHARE

(par value $10, full paid and non-assessable).

Make checks payable to order of THOMAS SEWALL, Treasurer.

Saturday, Sept. 16, Shares ADVANCE to $4.00.

Prospectus on request.

LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE CO.
186 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this fifth day of September, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and thirteen (113) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz., numbers

133	481	985	1428	1985	2437	2784
135	507	1065	1429	2010	2480	2789
152	553	1066	1486	2028	2500	2806
164	577	1067	1635	2116	2505	2844
179	578	1088	1640	2118	2514	2876
193	579	1105	1656	2133	2548	2883
249	606	1165	1669	2138	2568	2894
322	611	1186	1746	2144	2637	2918
333	786	1191	1763	2185	2666	2919
334	802	1201	1789	2186	2697	2926
337	814	1295	1797	2263	2698	2952
391	815	1328	1835	2265	2705	
397	899	1338	1849	2273	2709	
411	927	1365	1863	2301	2712	
428	929	1375	1867	2303	2740	
432	959	1379	1931	2400	2767	
457	979	1417	1972	2405	2783	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
CHARLES E. MAHONY,
For WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of September, 1899.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Trustee.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad:

The Master having continued until October 3d, 1899, the hearing for proving up bonds and other claims in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all General Mortgage bonds of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD will be proved up by us, with claim of priority to other liens, if deposited on or before Oct. 2, 1899, with the **NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,** 100 Broadway.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
30 Broad St. New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
902 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH,
15 Broad St., New York.

Georgie Reed Gold MINING COMPANY,
LOCATED IN THE FAMOUS
"Republic Gold Mining Camp,"
Washington.
40,000 SHARES
ARE NOW OFFERED AT
30c. PER SHARE.

It is a question of only a short time before this stock will be worth $1.00 per share and will be paying at least 2c. per share per month in dividends.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

GRAHAM, GARRETT & CO.,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1323	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842 3156
145	1426	1820	2162	2348	2605	2888 3162
157	1465	1838	2185	2367	2622	2902 3195
162	1469	1842	2196	2372	2633	2935 3216
168	1496	1897	2230	2391	2635	2976 3226
201	1516	1906	2253	2423	2680	2989 3229
339	1575	1929	2258	2459	2698	3001 3242
346	1626	1989	2262	2468	2705	3005 3280
377	1708	2004	2275	2487	2727	3052
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2731	3091
411	1746	2051	2281	2528	2742	3122
424	1759	2081	2325	2551	2786	3124
470	1775	2092	2334	2556	2792	3143

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OFfers an investment guaranteeing a 6 per cent. income, with utmost security. For particulars address JAMES E. SEYMOUR, 120 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf
READJUSTMENT.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SAME:

The undersigned have caused the accounts and properties of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company to be examined by competent experts, and, having now duly considered the reports made by these experts, announce that, pursuant to the agreement of March 13th, 1899, they have adopted

A READJUSTMENT PLAN

the salient features of which are as follows:

(1.) Formation of a new company for the acquisition of the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company proper.

The Committee deems it unwise at this present juncture to provide for the inclusion of the Suburban Belt Railroad properties, basing its opinion upon the statement of its experts, that terminal facilities at Kansas City can be had at a greatly reduced cost per annum, and upon the fact that the demands of the holders of its securities are such as would impose upon the new company fixed charges which its earnings would not warrant.

The Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, which is also set aside for future consideration, has at present virtually no earnings, although it has already issued bonds to the extent of $1,635,000, and its works are still far from completion.

(2.) Issuance by the new Company of the following securities:

Prior Lien Mortgage four per cent. Gold Bonds	$15,000,000
Adjustment Mortgage four per cent. Gold Bonds; interest non-cumulative until 1905	15,000,000
Preferred stock four per cent. non-cumulative	20,000,000
Common stock	25,000,000

To be apportioned as follows:

To holders of present First Mortgage Bonds for each $1,000 bond:
$500 in Prior Lien 4% Bonds.
$500 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$300 in Preferred Stock.
$25 in cash for April coupon.

To stockholders who pay $15 per share upon present capital stock, for each share of said stock:
$7.50 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$7.50 in Preferred Stock.
$100.00 in Common Stock.

This plan further provides a cash resource of $6,450,000 as follows:

From sale of Prior Lien 4% Bonds at par	$3,000,000
From stockholders	3,450,000
	$6,450,000

which amount has been underwritten by a guarantee syndicate.

There will be reserved in the Treasury:

Prior Lien Bonds	$500,000
Adjustment Bonds	1,025,000
Preferred Stock	11,375,000
Common Stock	2,000,000

A careful examination of the plan recently promulgated by a Philadelphia Committee, taken in connection with the reports of the experts above referred to, have convinced your Committee that the Philadelphia plan is too wide in its scope, that it proposes to impose upon the K. C., P. & G. property charges which it cannot earn, and that for these and other reasons such plan must be regarded as a makeshift which may tide over present difficulties, but only at the expense of the future prosperity of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad proper.

Holders of bonds and stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company who have not already deposited their securities with this Committee are invited to deposit them with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York on or before **OCTOBER 1ST, 1899,** subject to the readjustment agreement and the plan proposed by this Committee.

The Readjustment Plan of your Committee has been lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company, from which copies may be obtained.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the Mercantile Trust Company for bonds or stock who may not agree to the plan of your Committee may withdraw their securities upon the terms stated therein on or after **SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899,** and until **SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899,** after which latter date holders of Mercantile Trust Company certificates who have not dissented from this Plan will be bound by its provisions and those of the readjustment agreement.

New York, August 31st, 1899.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

10 POINTS PROFIT

WE TOOK FOR OUR CUSTOMERS IN T. C. I. YESTERDAY ON STOCK PURCHASED TUESDAY.

Write us to-day for terms and testimonials. In the columns of this paper yesterday we advised "Zella" (buy) Sugar T. C. I., Cotton Oil.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

Daily advisory telegraph service, $15 a Week, $50 a month. Write or call and secure special offer.

To Code Holders:
"VALOR," SUGAR, BROOKLYN.
"ZAX" GRANGERS, T. C. I., COT. OIL.

GET IN LINE.

JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal an interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., Jun. 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Special Meeting of Stockholders.
To the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Salt Lake City, in the State of Utah, on Monday, the 9th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposed amendment of the articles of association of the Company, increasing its preferred capital stock by the amount of $25,000,000, and its common capital stock by the amount of $7,718,600, and of authorizing the issue and use of such additional stock, and of taking all suitable action in that behalf.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting or of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on October 10th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings.

Dated August 30th, 1899.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting, or of the special meeting of stockholders to be held on October 9th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Dated August 30th, 1899.

The Pacific Coast Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors, to be elected for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, September 15, 1899, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 12, 1899.

September 1, 1899.

HAMILTON H. DURAND, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the Union Ice Company will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 159 West 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to be then submitted that such corporation be forthwith dissolved pursuant to Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

F. B. ASPINWALL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

American Car & Foundry Co.
St. Louis, September 2, 1899.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 2

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾% on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared payable on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 85 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1899. Transfer books will close Tuesday, Oct. 10, and reopen Friday, Nov. 3.

FRED. W. EASTON, 1st Vice President.

The American Sugar Refining Co.
New York, September 6, 1899.

The Board of Directors of The American Sugar Refining Company have this day declared the following dividends, payable October 2, 1899.

On that portion of the Preferred Stock which is entitled to quarterly dividends, 1¾ PER CENT.

On the Common Stock a dividend of 3 PER CENT.

The transfer books will close on Sept. 11, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Oct. 3, 1899.

ARTHUR DONNER, Treasurer.

New York, August 30, 1899.

The Directors of THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable on September 30, in the preferred stock at par, to the COMMON Stockholders of record September 15, at 4 P. M. GEO. A. KRAUSE, Secretary.

No Change in Sugar Situation.

There was no conference yesterday at the office of the American Sugar Refining Company between its officers and representatives of the National Grocers' Association, and the statement was authorized that there was no change in the situation as it existed two weeks ago. It was said, however, that the conferences that have been going on for some time on the subject which aim at giving a fair amount of profit to the grocers, have had the result of advancing affairs toward the point of adjustment.

Receipt of Gold Certificates.

Gold certificates of the denominations of $20 and $100 and amounting to $640,000 were received and distributed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. This consignment makes the amount received at the New York Sub-Treasury since the issue of gold certificates was resumed $14,500,000. For transfer to New Orleans on account of cotton crop moving $150,000 was received.

New Light and Traction Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 6.—The Southern Light and Traction Company, with an authorized capital of $2,500,000, was incorporated here to-day. The articles of incorporation confer the power to purchase the bonds, mortgages, and other debts, as well as the capital stock of other companies. The incorporators are Charles N. King, N. R. Vanderhoff, and Augustus C. Kellogg, all of Jersey City.

Chilean Railway to be Sold.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 6.—The Chilean section of the Trans-Andean Railway will be sold at public auction Sept. 14.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day.

The American Credit Indemnity Company of New York has been admitted to Connecticut.

The British-American Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to Missouri and Wisconsin.

George W. Gephart of St. Louis has been appointed Missouri State Agent of the Vermont Life Insurance Company.

Rogers & Rollo of Chicago have been appointed Cook County managers of the National Assurance Company of Ireland.

The Farm Property Mutual Insurance Company has been organized at Des Moines, Iowa, and articles of incorporation have already been filed. The company intends to begin underwriting within the next few months.

The Insurance Press of this city states that it has advices from Berlin to the effect that the Salamandra Reinsurance Company of St. Petersburg has been granted permission by the Russian Government to make investments in foreign securities, and as a result is to enter the United States and make a deposit here in a short time. The Press further states that two other Russian companies, the Moscowische and the Russian Reinsurance, are also negotiating for similar authority.

Representatives of the fire insurance companies interested in the tobacco loss at 1,382 and 1,384 First Avenue have met, and the damage to the building as the result of last Saturday's fire was estimated as not likely to exceed 60 per cent. of the insurance. The stock loss is thought to be heavier. The policy covering rents will probably not sustain a loss of more than 33 1-3 per cent. The damage to the adjoining building, 1,380 First Avenue, is trifling.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 6	616,527
To date this year	122,889,340
Corresponding date last year	70,687,909

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 6	$2,350,200
To date this year	$663,070,370
Corresponding date last year	$579,235,130

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. S. & R. pf	½	Evans. & T. H. pf	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf	½	Homestake	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf	½	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	¾
Am. S. Ref. pf	1½	M. W. S. El. of C. pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝	M. & St. L. 2d pf	1¾
B., R. & P.	7	Nat. Steel	½
B., R. & P. pf	7¼	Nat. Steel pf	½
Cent. Pac., as. paid.	⅝	Northern Pac. pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅛	Penn. Railroad	⅛
C., L. & W. pf	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3⅞	Pullman Car	4¾
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	10	Reading	¾
Col. Midland	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Col. Mid. pf	2½	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Col. & So. 1st pf	1⅞	Southern Pacific	1
Col. & So. 2d pf	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4
Col. & H. C. & I.	2	Third Avenue	3
Del. & Hudson	½	Wells-Fargo Express.	½
Erie 2d pf	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf	½	General Electric	½
Am. Linseed	½	Great. Nor. pf	1¾
Am. Lin. pf	2	Int. Silver	1
Am. Express	7	Keokuk. & Des M.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅞	Lake E. & W. pf	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Anaconda Copper	1⅛	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	8
Am. Tob. pf	1½	N. J. Cen. rts.	2⅝
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Northern Pacific	1⅜
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
Chi. Great West.	½	Republic Iron & Steel	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. L. & San Francis.	½
Cleve., L. & W.	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Consol. Gas	3¾	Twin City R. T.	½
Cont. Tobacco	1	U. S. Express	2
Del., L. & W.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	½
Erie	⅝	Union Bag & Paper.	¾
Evans. & T. H.	1		
Federal Steel	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., I. & L. rfg. 6s	4	Det. & Mack. g. 4s	2
Chi. M. & St. P. con. 7s	3½	Int. & G. N. 3d	1½
Col. Mid. 2-3-4s	1¼	L. E. & West. 2d	3
		Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1

There were no declines.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Throughout the greater part of yesterday securities were exceptionally strong; but just before the close a reaction carried quotations back somewhat. Many stocks which had been conspicuously buoyant fell off materially—especially stocks wherein pool activity has recently been much in evidence.

Again was disclosed the fact that commission house transactions were small, that largely the market was in professional hands. Veterans whose opinions are entitled to consideration seem agreed, however, that the professional element in the market and the manifestation of the disposition upon the part of that element cannot be considered otherwise than favorable. They point out that the interests which seem most intent upon bringing about betterment in market values include the foremost leaders in Wall Street. It has been long insisted by bear speculators that the strong men of Wall Street were heavily loaded with securities, and if this be admitted the developments of the past few days would seem to indicate with some force that such interests are disposed still to add to their holdings—evidently persuaded of the healthfulness of underlying trade conditions.

From every business quarter comes daily the same record—the record of expanding prosperity. In Wall Street's market the iron stocks reflect especially this marked betterment; and there accumulate signs that the iron and steel barometer is not to be isolated.

The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, for example, has come to Wall Street as a convincing token of the thoroughness of business improvement. That the St. Paul Company is able to earn 11 per cent. upon its total common share capital is of itself splendid testimony to the business revival of the West; but tremendously added force is given to that testimony by the disclosure in the St. Paul report itself that not merely 11 per cent. was earned, but that closer to 15 per cent. was the actual figure—so extraordinary were the year's drafts upon operating expenses for the permanent betterment of the property.

***

In the last hour of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, when the market was suddenly put under pressure, the entire trading contingent pounded prices. Practically every group of stocks on the list was pitched into. Many yielded; indeed, reaction extended generally. Incidental to the raid there was a sharp advance in the call money rate, 6 per cent. being quoted. According to the professional traders this is to be construed as a development very grave. According to bankers it signifies little. In banking circles there is no departure from the generally declared belief that while money rates may for sometime to come show firmness there is small danger of anything like hurtful stringency.

STILL LEAPING UPWARD.

Tennessee Coal and Iron stock gave Wall Street a new sensation yesterday morning, jumping about 10 points at the opening. After being in demand at 117 the stock fell back and remained for most of the day around 112. This is about three times the price of a year ago.

Meanwhile Wall Street is full of curious tales to account for the extraordinary buoyancy. The names of a number of conspicuous Stock Exchange traders figure in current gossip as being unhappily caught on the short side, at from 10 to 40 points below the present quotation.

***

In reflection of the exceptional development in Tennessee Coal, strength is showing in many of the other iron and steel stocks. Colorado Fuel and Hocking Coal and Iron both scored sharp advances yesterday for no other disclosed reason than the claim that they were entitled to go up because wonders had come to pass in Tennessee Coal. This peculiar logic may lead to investments which are likely to be more permanent than profitable.

GRANGER CONFIDENCE.

All of the Granger railway stocks show strength. The annual report of the St. Paul Company induces enthusiasm upon the part of the friends of all the other Western properties. It is freely insisted on by railway authorities that most of the Granger roads will in the ensuing twelve months double the net revenues which they have averaged during recent years.

SUGAR TRUST PROFITS.

The regular dividend upon Sugar Trust common stock was declared yesterday, and though no official statement of earnings was issued, it is stated in important inside circles that current earnings have risen to a point where considerably more than the disbursement is being earned.

"With the exception of one Summer," says an officer of the trust, "there never have been better June, July, and August earnings, than those made this year."

MORE PROSPERITY FACTS.

As an index of the commercial activity and prosperity of the country, the business of the express companies may be taken, in a measure, to reflect the true condition of affairs. It is interesting and gratifying, therefore, to hear the testimony of F. F. Flagg, Vice President of the American Express Company, in substantiation of the many published reports relating to the good times which have come upon the country.

"From my observations, as well as from the increase in our business in recent months, I think it is a safe proposition to say that the country is enjoying a period of unexampled prosperity. Since April last our business has shown a much larger tonnage, and it is evident, from the various sources and kinds of shipment, that the prosperity is general and widespread.

"One of the significant facts in connection with this increase is that it has come at a time when our business is usually inactive—that is to say, in the Summer months. In June, for example, which cannot be said to be a good month, we did a very heavy business.

"Another significant feature is the growth, say, in the past year or so, as evidenced by increased express business, of the export trade of the country. We, in our experience, notice a marked increase—a sure evidence that the manufacturers of the country are extending the sale of their goods abroad.

"And, strange as it may seem, I attribute this growth in no small measure due to the hard times of several years ago. When the period of depression came upon this country many of our manufacturers, rather than shut down because of the falling off in the demand for their wares here, began to look about for other fields. And they found them.

"In my opinion, this growing export trade—and I see no reason why it should not increase—is not only an index of our prosperity but it augurs well for the future. If our manufacturers establish a good market abroad we are not likely to suffer depression at home, or, at least, to be so materially affected as in times past. The increased foreign demand, in other words, will tend largely to offset any falling off of orders at home. However, there fortunately is not the least sign of any depression now.

"All this increase in the express business to which I refer is over and above the natural increase experienced by any growing system. It is, so to speak, a new increase, and is one of the sure signs of the active and prosperous condition of the country."

HOW THE RAILWAYS HUSTLE.

Added to the accumulated testimony of railroad Presidents and managers that the railways of the country are busier than they have ever been, and that the much-talked-of prosperity of the country is not a delusion and a snare, but a moving, actual, forceful fact, comes this thoughtful and significant opinion from Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway:

"All the indications are that we have entered upon a period of prosperity that will last for some time to come.

"I think, however, that the high prices prevailing in iron and steel will check the demand for those products after the first of the year—that is, if the prices are maintained.

"The railroad companies ordered liberally on the low basis of prices. They bought more rails and built more cars than they would ordinarily have done. Of course, they can't afford to keep up that work, at the increased prices.

"In short, the higher prices in iron and steel mean a curtailment on the part of the railways for rails, new equipment, &c.

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"As for the railroad outlook generally, it seems to me that it is very hopeful on both sides of the line for a long time to come.

"The misfortune—from the railroad standpoint—is that the present prosperity of the railroads is due, not to any advance in rates, but to the increased volume of business. Railroad rates are still low, while nearly every large corporation and industry has advanced the prices for its products from 10 to 50 per cent. But there has been no advance in railway rates.

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"There is a general shortage of cars throughout the country, and we have not escaped it any more than any of the other roads, although we added last year more than 2,000 cars to our rolling stock.

"We are spending a large amount of money in improvements, including the double-tracking of our road in various sections of Canada. In addition, we are rebuilding and increasing the capacity of our bridges.

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"Our relations with the Canadian Pacific are at present very harmonious, and all our past differences have been patched up.

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"The general commercial situation is decidedly hopeful, and my observations lead me to believe that prosperity extends to about the same degree over Canada as over the United States. Canada certainly is prospering, and the Northwest will this year give her an immense wheat crop of the finest quality.

"The two countries, after all, move along very much together. With good times in the United States, there will almost certainly be good times in Canada. With bad times in this country, bad times may be expected in Canada also."

MOBILE AND OHIO PROGRESS.

A steamship line under the name of the Hollander Steamship Company was incorporated Aug. 30 for carrying freight from New York to Mobile to be delivered in St. Louis and all distributing points along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The company will begin operations within the next ten days.

Among those chiefly interested in the project are President Carlton of the Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, Mr. McKittrick of Hagardine, McKittrick & Co., two well-known St. Louis capitalists, which will insure St. Louis support; Julius Fleischmann, President of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, J. F. Feder of the Cincinnati banking firm of Feder, Holzman & Co., and C. A. Fish of New York.

Alexander Hollander, Import Trade Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is to be the President of the new company. All arrangements have been entirely completed, and the new line will ship from Pier 13

tion with the Henry Clay-Bock Company is resumed.

Several other industrial stocks showed considerable strength yesterday, although trading in them was confined to a total of a few hundred shares. American Agricultural Chemical common sold up to 31¾ and closed at 31½ bid, and the preferred stock advanced 1 point to 79½, which was the closing bid for this issue. Royal Baking Powder reached 100½, and several other stocks showed fractional net gains. Sloss-Sheffield subscriptions gained 1½ points, closing at 113½ bid. Standard Oil was exceptionally strong, and on relatively few transactions advanced 10 points from 468 to 478, closing at the latter figure.

New Amsterdam Gas was active only to the extent of a few hundred shares, the common stock declining five-eighths of 1 point, to 34, and the preferred stock closed unchanged at 58½ bid. Early in the day the preferred stock changed hands at 60, but this price reflected a merely momentary demand for the stock, for the bid soon declined from this figure, and at the end of the day 58½ was the best bid. The day brought nothing new in regard to the gas war, and no movement that might be considered significant showed in any of the New Amsterdam Gas issues.

St. Louis subscriptions were strong, and made a net gain of 2 points, closing at 188 bid. The stocks and bonds were not traded in at all. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	⅞	1
New Amsterdam	34	34½
New Amsterdam pf	58½	59½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101⅜	102½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31½	32
American Agricultural Chemical pf	79½	80
American Wool Goods	25½	27
American Wool Goods pf	83½	84
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	20	20½
Distilling Company of America pf	61	61½
Electric Axle Light & Power	5½	6½
Electric Boat	18	22
Electric Boat pf	42	47
Havana Commercial	27	28
Havana Commercial pf	67½	69
International Pump	24	25½
International Pump pf	73½	74½
National Stramophone, ex div	85	125
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf	76	79
Otis Elevator	36	38
Otis Elevator pf	100	101
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	100½
Rubber Goods Mfg	33½	34½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div	88½	89
Sloss-Sheffield subs	113½	116
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	478	480
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	476	478
Union Steel & Chain	31½	32½
Union Steel & Chain pf	73½	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅞	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96¾	97½
American Air Power	55	60
Asphalt Company of America	18½	19
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11½
Chicago & Alton subs	112	112½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	103	106
Electric Vehicle pf	115	120
*Elec-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅝	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	27	28
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	...	5
Markeen Copper	11	12½
Mexican 5s	100⅝	101¼
New England Transportation	9⅞	10¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	92	92½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	105	106
New York Transportation	23	24
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24
St. Louis subs	138	140
St. Louis common, when issued	...	35
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Tennessee Copper	19¼	19¾
Trust Company of America	260	280
*Union Copper	25	29

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	250
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	103	104
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	101	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	116
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	35⅝	38¼
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	...
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	38	38½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	96	97
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Second Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36½	39
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95½	96½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	56	60
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91½	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45¾	45¾
Union Ferry bonds	103	103¾

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	79½	81
Consol Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	41½	43
Denver Gas 5s	89¼	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	66	68
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	76	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	...	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison	93	98½
New England Gas & Coke	25	32
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85	86
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	...	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	134	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	8	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	...	80
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	103

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	20½
American Typefounders	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	103	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	20	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	...	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	...	90
Hudson River Telephone	112	116
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	13	14
Trenton Potteries pf	45	53
Union Typewriter	29½	30½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	117½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	66
United States Flour Milling	50	...
United States Flour Milling pf	70	...

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$278,393,333
Gold reserve	240,885,014
Net silver	4,019,586
United States notes in the Treasury	16,750,734
Treasury notes of 1890	796,676
Total receipts this day	1,118,471
Total receipts this month	7,480,145
Total receipts this year	162,462,077
Total expenditures this day	1,500,000
Total expenditures this month	7,728,000
Total expenditures this year	109,811,402
Deposits in National banks	81,695,477
Silver bullion	724,700
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	130,246
Government receipts—From internal revenue	817,751
From customs	718,675
Miscellaneous	82,044

William A. Nash's Retirement.

William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, retired as a Trustee of the Produce Exchange Trust Company more than two months ago. His retirement was prompted by the demand on his time and attention by other interests, principally the starting and directing of the four branches of the Corn Exchange Bank.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	118	25	Adams Express	115	115	115	115	...
17¼	17⅝	900	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ¼
65⅞	66⅜	550	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66⅛	66⅞	66¼	66⅜	— ½
44¼	44⅝	830	American Cotton Oil	44⅛	44½	44⅛	44⅜	...
10⅞	11⅜	100	American Linseed	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
51¼	53	210	Am. Linseed pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	—2
150	156	110	American Express	150	150	150	150	—7
14⅜	15¼	600	American Malting Co.	15	15	14⅜	15	+ ¼
41⅜	42	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	43	43	41½	41½	—1⅜
91⅛	91½	1,615	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91¼	92	91¼	91½	+ ⅞
38⅜	38⅝	600	Am. Steel Hoop	39⅛	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
84½	85	1,200	Am. Steel Hoop pf	84½	85	84½	85	+ ⅞
57⅜	58	5,385	American Steel & Wire	58	58⅛	57⅜	57⅜	...
98¾	99⅛	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
153⅝	156⅛	86,870	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	158½	159⅞	155⅞	155⅞	—1½
120⅝	...	166	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	+1½
55⅝	55⅞	3,365	Anaconda Copper	56	56	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
42¾	43½	2,267	American Tin Plate	43	43¼	43	43	—1⅞
129	129½	29,357	American Tobacco	131	131	128½	129	—1½
145	148	150	American Tobacco pf.	146¼	146¼	146½	146¼	—1½
17½	18¼	100	Ann Arbor	18	18	18	18	...
40	40⅜	400	Ann Arbor pf.	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	— ⅛
22¼	22⅜	4,700	At., T. & S. F.	22½	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
65⅝	65¾	16,000	At., T. & S. F. pf.	65⅞	66¼	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅛
53⅜	54	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	54¼	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
73½	73⅝	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73¼	73⅜	— ⅛
104⅝	104⅞	64,922	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	106⅝	107½	104½	104¾	—1⅛
142	144	35	Brooklyn Union Gas	144	144	144	144	...
37	38	1,150	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	34	39	34	39	+7
86	...	520	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	82	89	82	89	+7½
54½	55	100	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ¼
96½	97	800	Canad an Pacific	97	97	97	97	— ⅝
58	58⅝	1,300	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	57½	59⅛	57¼	58⅝	+ ⅝
28⅝	28⅞	1,770	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¾	29	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
51	52	350	Chicago Con. Traction	51½	...	51½	51½	— ⅝
136⅜	136⅝	19,110	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136¾	137¾	136⅝	136⅞	+ ⅛
...	97¼	1 100	Chicago & East. Ill	98½	98¾	97¼	97¼	—¾
161¼	161½	2,620	Chicago Great West	161½	162	161¼	161¼	— ⅜
83⅜	84	845	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	83¾	84	83¾	84	+ ⅛
43⅝	44½	750	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	44⅝	...	43⅝	44½	— ⅝
96	96½	700	Chi. Gr. West., deb	96⅜	96⅜	96	96⅜	+ ⅛
10	10½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10	10	10	10	...
41	42	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½	...
135¾	135¼	54,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	134½	136⅝	134½	135⅝	+ ⅞
178	178¾	250	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	178½	179	175⅝	179	...
71¾	72¼	2,870	Chicago & Northw	172½	173	171¼	171¾	...
...	...	200	Chi. & Northw. pf	211	211¼	211	211½	...
119½	119⅞	7,320	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	120	120½	119⅞	119⅞	...
58	58¼	1,775	C., C., C. & St. L.	59	59	58	58	— ⅜
99	100	25	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	99	99	...
11¾	12	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
43	44	350	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44½	45	44½	45	— ½
2¼	2½	2,400	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	3	3⅛	2¼	2¼	...
60¼	60¾	33,035	Colorado Fuel & Iron	57⅜	60⅞	57½	60⅜	+2
120	125	1,120	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	120	125	120	125	+10
8	8⅜	1,796	Colorado Midland	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	...
25	26½	9,916	Colorado Midland pf	24½	27	24½	26	+2¾
5⅝	5¾	750	Colorado Southern	5½	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	...
47¼	47¾	10,800	Col. Southern 1st pf	47¼	47⅞	47¼	47⅝	+1⅝
16¼	17½	750	Col. Southern 2d pf	16¼	17½	16¼	17½	+2
19	19¼	8,120	Del., Lack. & West	19	21¾	19	20	+2
158¾	159½	4,174	Consolidated Gas	192¾	193¾	189¾	189¾	—3¼
47¾	48	2,585	Continental Tobacco	47¾	48	46⅜	46⅞	—1
98¼	98⅜	1,945	Continental Tobac. pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	...
121¼	121¾	4,370	Delaware & Hudson	123½	125½	123½	124½	+ ½
180	182	1,164	Del., Lack. & West	182	183	180½	180½	— ½
23	23	520	Denver & R. G.	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅝
77	77¼	14	Denver & R. G. pf	77	77¼	77	77⅛	— ⅝
14	14	366	Erie	14	14	14	14	...
19	19¼	490	Erie 2d pf	19	19½	19	19¼	+1
43½	43¾	500	Evans. & T. H.	43½	43½	43½	43½	...
97⅞	98	200	Evans. & T. H. pf	97⅞	98	97⅞	98	+ ⅛
61¾	61⅞	19,367	Federal Steel	61¾	62¾	61¼	62¼	+ ½
82½	82¾	3,445	Federal Steel pf	82¾	83⅝	82½	82½	+ ½
122	124½	1,025	General Electric	125	125	124½	124½	+ ½
64½	65	720	Glucose Sugar Ref	64½	65	64½	65	...
166½	167½	490	Great Northern pf	166½	166⅝	165½	165¼	—1⅝
75	75	100	Homstake	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
37⅝	38	980	Hocking Valley	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	...
66	66¼	570	Hocking Valley pf	66	66¼	66	66¼	+ ⅛
115	115½	2,360	Illinois Central	115	115½	115	115½	+ ⅛
31⅜	31½	925	International Paper	31⅜	31½	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
77	77	200	International Paper pf	77	77	76¾	76¾	...
14	14	150	International Silver	14	14	14	14	—1
14¼	14½	315	Iowa Central	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
58½	58¾	300	Iowa Central pf	58½	58¾	58½	58¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	475	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
5	5½	200	Keokuk & D. M.	5	5	5	5	...
66¾	67	1,100	Laclede Gas	66¾	66	66	66¾	+ ⅛
99¼	100	110	Laclede Gas pf	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾	+ ⅛
80¼	81	300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80¼	80¼	80	80	— ¼
81¾	82	5,720	Louisville & Nashville	81¾	82	81¼	81⅝	...
114¾	115	13,902	Manhattan Con	114¾	115⅞	114¼	114¼	— ⅜
22	23	800	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
63½	64	300	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	63½	67	63¼	67	+2
210	210¼	6,237	Met. Street Railway	210¾	211¾	208¾	210	— ¾
15	15¼	1,450	Mexican Central	15¼	15½	14⅞	15	— ½
...	5	900	Mexican National ctfs.	...	5½	5	5	— ½
97⅜	97⅝	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	25½	16	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	...
14⅜	14½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	...
44	44	1,370	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	44	44	43½	43½	— ⅝
49	49¼	8,310	Missouri Pacific	49	49¼	48¾	49	...
48½	48¾	500	Mobile & Ohio	48½	48¾	48½	48¾	— ⅛
47⅝	47⅞	200	National Biscuit Co	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	...
31½	31⅝	620	National Lead Co	31½	31¾	31¼	31½	...
2⅜	3	200	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...
56¼	56½	1,625	National Steel	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
98	98⅝	1,850	National Steel pf	98	98⅝	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
120¼	120¼	1,341	New Jersey Central	120¼	120	120	120	—⅜
168	168	510	New York Air Brake	168	168	162	162	—8
15⅛	15½	300	N. Y. Air Brake, rights	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	—2⅜
140	140	3,990	New York Central	140	140	139	139	—1
16	16	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	16	16	15½	15½	— ½
37	37	1,450	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	37	37	36¼	36¾	—1¾
27⅜	27¼	2,770	N. Y., Ont. & West	27⅜	27½	27¼	27¼	...
26¾	26¾	6,635	Norfolk & Western	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
72	72	2,650	Norfolk & West. pf	73⅛	73	71¾	71¾	— ½
13	13	300	North American	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ½
56⅜	56⅝	3,685	Northern Pacific	56⅜	56⅝	55⅜	55⅜	— ½
77¼	77¾	900	Northern Pacific pf	77¼	77⅜	77¼	77⅜	+ ½
45¼	45½	10	Oregon R. & Nav.	45¼	45½	45¼	45½	...
77¼	77½	234	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	77¼	77½	77¼	77½	...
61¾	62	10,800	Reading 1st pf	61¾	62½	61¾	62¼	— ¼
33¾	34	3,600	Reading 2d pf	33¾	34¼	33¾	33⅞	...
31½	31¾	28,600	Republic Iron & Steel	32½	33⅞	31½	33⅜	...
78¾	78¾	8,661	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	78¾	78⅞	77¾	78¼	— ⅛
50	52	121	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	50	50	50	50	— ¼
15⅜	16¼	700	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	15½	16	15½	16	+1
11	11⅜	202	St. L. & San Fran	11	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
37	37½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	37½	37¼	37½	37½	— ⅛
16¼	16¾	100	St. Louis Southw	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
37⅜	37⅞	300	St. Louis Southw. pf	37⅜	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ¼
70	70	70	St. Paul & Duluth	70	70	70	70	+ ½
125	125	460	St. Paul & Omaha	125	125	124	124	—1
38¾	38¾	28,275	Southern Pacific	38¾	38⅝	38¼	38	+1
12⅞	13	2,800	Southern Railway	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
55½	55⅝	2,650	Southern Railway pf	55	55⅝	55	55¼	— ⅛
110	111⅛	35,125	Tenn. Coal & Iron	110	111⅞	109¼	112	+4
20¾	20¾	900	Texas Pacific	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
11½	12	800	Toxes Pacific Land Tr.	11½	12	11⅜	12	...
186	187½	200	Third Avenue	186	187½	186	187½	+3
65½	65⅝	2,100	Twin City R. T.	65½	65⅝	65¼	65½	— ½
32½	32⅝	680	Union Bag & Paper	32½	32⅝	32	32	— ⅜
84¼	84¾	585	Union Bag & Paper pf	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¾	— ⅛
48¼	48¼	12,910	Union Pacific	48¼	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
80¼	81	14,019	Union Pacific pf	80¼	81	80¼	80½	— ⅜
50	50	50	United States Express	50	50	50	50	—2
10⅜	10⅝	2,100	United States Leather	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
75¼	75¾	711	U. S. Leather pf	75¼	75½	74¾	75½	+ ½
49¼	50	190	United States Rubber	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	— ⅛
23	23	200	Wabash pf	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
133½	137	100	Wells-Fargo Express	133½	138¼	133½	135¼	+ ½
88¾	89	840	Western Union Tel	89	89¼	88¼	88¼	— ¼
10⅜	12¼	2,000	Wheeling & Lake Erie	12¼	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	...
31	32	1,841	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	31½	32	31½	31½	+ ⅜
18	18⅜	695	Wis. Cent., when iss	18	18¼	18	18	— ¼
58	58¼	1,297	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	58	58¼	58	58	...
Sales		616,527						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1901	100¼	...
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109
3s, c., 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	111¾	111¾
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	130½	130⅝
4s, c., 1925	130¾	130⅝
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112
5s, c., 1904	111½	112
Ala. & Cin. 1st	117	...
Alb. & Susq.	105	...
Am. Coal	145	175
A. C. O. pf.	93½	94½
Am. D. Tel.	35½	37½
A. M. Co. pf.	66	66½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	5¾	6
A. S. M. pf.	28	30¾
Am. T. & C.	99	101
Am. T. P. pf.	90	90⅞
B. & O. S. W.	...	9
B. A. L. pf.	106½	...
Bruns. City	49	15½
B., C. R. & N.	...	...
B., C. R. & N. pf.	102	...
Cap. Tract.	92	96
C. & E. I.	...	132
pf.	...	43½
C. T. & T.	13½	14
C. T. & T. pf.	43½	45
Cleve. & P.	187	194
C. & I. D.	...	...
pf.	...	5½
Com. Cable	170	...
Consol. Coal	50	56
Consol. Ice	38	39
Consol. Ice pf.	80	80
D., M. & Ft. D.	20	21
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	120
Eighth Av.	400	...
Erie 1st pf.	38¾	39¼
E. T. & T.	104	...
F. & P. M.	28	32
F. & P. M. pf.	60	63
Ft. W. & R. G.	27	28
Glucose pf.	105½	108¼
H. B. Claflin	114	116
Ill. C.	110	...
Joliet & Chi.	185	...
Kan. & M.	11	13
K. & N. M. pf.	20	21
Lacl. G. pf.	99	100
L. E. & W.	20¼	21¼
Lake Shore	209½	210
Long Island	65	72
Man. C. R.	150	...
M. C. R. pf.	105	...
Man. Beach	11	16
Mid. Coal pf.	65	75
Mich. Cent.	110	...
M. & St. L.	76	76½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68	68¼
Mor. & Es.	182½	184
Nat. Bis. pf.	99	100
Nat. L. pf.	110½	112¼
Nat. Starch	5	5⅜
N. St. 1st pf.	50	60
N. St. 2d pf.	12	15
New C. Coal	37	40
N. Y. & N. H.	215	220
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
Norfolk So.	74	...
Ont. Mining	7	8½
P. C. 1st pf.	84	89
Penn. Coal	375	...
Peo. & East.	5	6
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	93	99
P. Ft. W. & C.	...	...
pf.	43½	45
P. & W. pf.	11	18
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksil'r pf.	9½	10
Rens. & S.	...	...
R., W. & O.	130	...
Rio G. W.	38½	40
R. G. W. pf.	82½	83
St. J. & G. I.	5	6½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70¼	72½
St. P. & D.	...	...
St. P. & D. pf.	100½	101
St. P. & O.	...	...
pf.	180	190
Sil. bull

PURCHASE OF MEXICAN LAND.

Three Million Acres Bought by Chicago and New York Capitalists.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—A deal involving the transfer of 3,000,000 acres in Nuev Leon and Tamaulipas, Mexico, was concluded in Chicago to-day by L. L. Summerlin of San Antonio, Texas, with Chicago and New York capitalists. Mr. Summerlin said:

"This property is one of the richest on the continent. There is a heavy deposit of asphalt, probably the largest in America, with petroleum, and many valuable timbers, such as mahogany, rosewood, black ebony, and cedar. It is situated in the northern part of Mexico and borders on the Gulf. It is the intention to build up a commercial and industrial centre at some point in it. Much of this property is already under cultivation, raising excellent crops of sugar cane, corn, cotton, and a little coffee.

"Refrigerated meats will be shipped to Cuba and Puerto Rico, extensive slaughter pens will be erected, and we will control our own steamship lines. In addition to this, large tanneries will be built."

Perth Amboy Bank's Business.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 6.—The second day's business of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, which resumed yesterday, amounted to $28,000 in withdrawals. Few took out all of their money, and to-day, as yesterday, a number of deposits were made. The bank officials say they have no fear of a run that will endanger the stability of the bank.

New Union Township Sewer.

ROSELLE, N. J., Sept. 6.—The Union Township Committee last evening passed the ordinance for a sewer system for the improved sections of Union Township, which include Roselle, Lorraine, and Aldene. The outlet for the system will be through the McPherson private sewer at Elmora, which is controlled by Cleveland capitalists. This sewer finds its outlet in the Elizabeth system.

Mayor of Salem, N. J., Out.

SALEM, N. J., Sept. 6.—Because the City Council last night, by a vote of 5 to 1, refused to confirm Mayor Gwynn's suspension of two policemen, he resigned the Mayoralty of the city. The City Council will select a Mayor to fill the position until the next election.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West End Avenue Block Front Sold—Other Dealings—Important Down-Town Leases.

The sale of part of the Furniss estate's holdings on Upper West End Avenue, to which reference was made in these columns several weeks ago, has been successfully concluded. Kempner Brothers have bought from Miss Sophia R. C. Furniss the block front of eight lots on the west side of West End Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets. The property will be improved in the near future by the erection of high-class apartment houses. The Furniss estate also owns nine adjoining lots on either street at the rear of those just sold, and it is said that negotiations for their sale may be closed within a few days. In the sale of the block front it is understood that L. J. Phillips & Co. acted as brokers, but at their office all information in the deal was refused.

Cyrus Field Judson has sold to a client the new six-story brick flat, 173 Avenue A, southwest corner of Eleventh Street, 24 by 94.

The five-story building 60 Cedar Street, the leasing of which has been reported, will have for its tenant the firm of George R. Read. The lease is for a long term of years, and the premises will be thoroughly refitted for its new occupants, their present quarters at 10 Wall Street having become inadequate. The latter have been rented to the Bankers' Trust Company.

Schmidt & Co. have sold for Adelson & Stone to a builder, for improvement, 611 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 103; also, for E. Lowenthal, a new private dwelling on Nelson Avenue, near Devoe Street, 16 by 93, taking in exchange a house in Brooklyn.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

976 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16.8 by 95, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to J. L. Oberly... $2,440

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

237 and 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Globe Realty Company... 13,450

50 and 52 West Third Street, 43 by 75.1 and irregular, seven-story white-brick front business building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward Oppenheimer... 90,035

Decatur Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; together with Webster Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 100.1, vacant; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Maria A. Valentine... 3,800

Willis Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 50 by 106, one and two story frame buildings; partition sale, to John H. Duffy... 30,250

By Herbert A. Sherman.

412 and 414 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Eightieth Street, 60 by 125, eight-story apartment houses; foreclosure sale, to Henry B. Platt... 137,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 310 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 199 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 26 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,876.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 474 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 30 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,267.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 518 Madison Avenue, west side, 60.5 feet north of Fifty-third Street, 20 by 95, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,848; subject to another mortgage for $48,600.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 450 feet east of Willis Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 27 and 33.6 by 82 by 90; John Immel, 1,228 Hoe Avenue, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $75,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 88.6; George and Emanuel Doctor of 416 East Sixty-sixth Street, owners; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

Main Street, northwest corner of Cross Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 27 by 46.6; Edward Flynn, City Island, owner; Franklin D. Pagan, architect; cost, $5,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 25.9 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for five three-story frame tenements, 20.6 by 61 and 66; Burton H. Smith of 717 Tremont Avenue, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $25,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 25 by 18, for a two-story frame shop; John Maresca of 2,373 Arthur Avenue, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 103 feet east of Washington Avenue, for a two-story and cellar frame schoolhouse; Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, Washington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, owners; George Hof, Jr., architect; cost, $6,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 62 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for a one-story frame schoolhouse, 15.7 by 55; Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, Washington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, owners; George Hof, Jr., architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 239 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Carolina Wall of 239 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; B. & J. P. Walther, architects; cost, $275.

No. 1,837 Washington Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling and store; Kaspar Bischel, premises, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,659 Fleetwood Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story brick and stone dwelling; August Kunst, premises, owner; F. Jaeger, architect; cost, $750.

No. 205 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick factory; the Rev. T. Gravel of 185 East Seventy-sixth Street, owner; J. B. Gingras of 1,445 Second Avenue, architect; cost, $498.

Washington Avenue, east side, 18.2 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Richard Weaver of 940 Washington Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 622 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Richard H. Reinisch, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $500.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Richard H. Reinisch, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 6.

AV D, n w corner 14th St, 155x142x156.5x142; Mary McGuire to George H. McGuire ... Gift

BROOK AV, e s, 139.9 ft n of 169th St, 100.6x100.6x18.6x100.5; Niels Toelberg to Ivar Nygaard ... 1,000

CHERRY ST, 122, 22.8x104x24.10x104; Thomas Brown to Michael J. Whelan and another ... Nom.

COOPER AV, e s, Lots 46, 47, and 48, map estate of William Cooper, 75x100; John Young to Levina A. Young ... Gift

CROTONA AV, w s, 107.6 ft s of 176th St, or Woodruff Av, 92.6x100; Niels Toelberg to Augustus H. Carrington ...

EAGLE AV, w s, 185 ft n of Morrisania Branch Railroad, 25x120; John J. Clarke to Margaret A. Clarke ... 2,500

EDGECOMBE AV, 227, w s, 20x100; Morris Frank, executor, to Eliza A. Hale and another ... 9,900

FRONT ST, s e corner of Montgomery St, 21.2x70; Hermann Behrens to N. F. P. Behrens, ½ part ... 500

FRONT ST, s e corner of Montgomery St, 21.2x70; Christian Behrens to N. F. P. Behrens ... 500

FRONT ST, No. 205, 20x72.6; The William P. Howell Company to Rosalie de N. Moran ... 1

GRAND AV, s w corner of 184th St, 50x90; Rachel Greer to Annie E. Levy and others, executors, &c. ... 10

GRAND AV, n w corner of 184th St, 50x90; Rachel Greer to Annie E. Levy and others, executors, &c. ... 10

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 40.11 ft s of 109th St, 20x68; Sarah Bird and others to Jeanette Goldschmidt ... 10

LOT 429, map Saction A, Vyse estate; John M. Blauvelt to Burton H. Smith ... 1

LOT 429, map Section A, Vyse estate; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., to Burton H. Smith ... 1

LOT 429, map Section A, Vyse estate; Fred Schoonmaker to Henry G. Silleck, Jr. ... 1

LOTS 127 to 144, 169 to 172, 203, 205, 207, and 208, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; Thomas D. Penfield and others, individually and as executors and trustees, to William W. Penfield ... 500

LOTS 466 and 467, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; E. B. Levy to Emma A. Kinney. ... 100

MARION AV, w s, (old line,) 351 ft n of West Farms Rd, or Fordham Road, 101 x— to Bainbridge Av; George S. Daniels to Alonzo Fogal ... 1

MORRIS ST, (old,) n s, 92.7 ft w of Washton Av, (old line,) 18.9x147.10x irregular; also Morris St, s s, (old line,) 92.7 ft w of Washington Av, (old line,) runs s 4 to n s Tremont Av x w 18.6x n 4 to M St x e 18.6; William G. Mulligan to John P. Wennlinger ... 1

POTTER PLACE, n s, 175 ft w of Cadiz Place, 50x100; Hannah M. Hynes to Tobe Kleinberg ... 1

ST. ANNS AV, s e cor e 25 ft s of 136th St, 25x100; Fritz Selje to Otto Giessler and another ... 1

VILLA AV, w s, 96.3 ft n of Potter Place, 50x100; Clarence W. Beach to Tobe Kleinberg ... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 147.2 ft s of 167th St, 27.10x100x28.4x100; Albert F. Brugman to Francis E. Brugman, executor ... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 148.5 ft s of 167th St, 27.7x100x irregular; Francis E. Brugman, executor, to Albert F. Brugman ... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, widened 125 ft s of 167th St, 23.4x90.4x irregular; Francis E. Brugman, executor, to Mary E. Brugman ... 4,000

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 207th St, 160.11x781, to Parkside Place x946.9x37.11; John H. Eden and wife to Patrick Goodman ... 1

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 135th St, 25x100; Mary McGuire to George H. McGuire ... Nom.

107TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x77.6; Owen Ward to Mary Ward ... 1

35TH ST, 230 East, 19.8x98.9; Adrian T. Kiernan and another to Eliza M. Kiernan ... 1

50TH ST, No. 410 East, 20x90; Josephine Lester and another to Townsend Wandell ... 1

65TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Minna Lindermann to Solomon Berens ... 1

82D ST, n s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; J. Prentice Kellogg to Annie S. Arnold. ... 1

109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 32x100x irregular; Tony Carnese to Louisa Lomonte ... 2,907

116TH ST, s s, 158.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Charles A. Kalish to Anna K. Behn and another ... 7,650

118TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x75.7x18.8x75.7; John Gray to Charles S. Taylor and another, ½ part ... 1

121ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Pleasant Av, 23x100.11x23x80.2x23.11; Catherine Taylor to William Jones ... 1

123D ST, s s, 340 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; George G. Grennell to Hedwig Haffner ... 10,500

135TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Mary McGuire to George H. McGuire ... Nom.

137TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Mary McGuire to George H. McGuire ... Nom.

137TH ST, n s, 520 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; John T. Taylor and wife to William H. Taubert ... 100

137TH ST, n s, 485 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; Henry A. Webster and another to William H. Taubert ... 100

137TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; Alonzo Nelson and wife to William H. Taubert ... 100

137TH ST, n s, 467.6 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; Christina L. Goundle to William H. Taubert ... 100

138TH ST, n s, 104 ft w of Willis Av, 26.3x100; Mary McGuire to George H. McGuire ... Gift.

145TH ST, n s, 185.3 ft w of Brook Av, 30x100; Mary McGuire to George H. McGuire ... Gift.

146TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 50x100; Mary McGuire to George H. McGuire ... Gift.

180TH ST, widened, s s, 175.3 ft e of Crotona Av, widened, 29x142.11x29.4x138.9; C. Adelbert Becker to John Hutzler and another ... 1

202D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Anthony Av, 25x100; Anna Magri to Samuel Hunter. ... 5,625

Recorded Leases.

AUGINO, Salvatore, to Biagio Provenzano; 1st Av, No. 2,054, 5 years ... 100

CORNELL, John M., to The Improved Sponging & Refinishing Company; Wooster St, 179 to 183, 3 9-12 years ... $420

HINTON, John H., to James F. Cavanagh; 8th Av, 196, and 256 West 20th St, 4 9-12 years ... 5,500

RYSHPAN, Solomon, to Ignatz Friedman; Rivington St, 193, sw corner Ridge St, 3 8-12 years ... 1,500

SCHWAB, Samuel, to John Baumann; Lewis St, 199, 3 years ... $360, 420

SMITH, Philip, to George Bechdol; 11th St, nw corner Greenwich Av, 10 years ... $1,800, 1,900

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 126 to 130 West 19th St., 2 years, (2 mortgages.) ... 45,000

BALSER, Henry, to William Balser; 9th St, s s, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year ... 1,000

BECHDOL, Bridget, to the J. Christopher Hupfel Brewing Company; Greenwich Av, 75, demand ... 4,800

BELL, William H., Jr., to Egbert Winkler, Jr.; 171st St, s e corner of Crotona Place, rerecorded, 2 years ... 2,250

BERRIAN, Richard, to William Berrian; 259 Hudson St, 1 year ... 2,000

BOCKHAUS, Bernard, to Peter Doelger; 2,543 84 Av, stores, &c., lease, demand. ... 4,500

BRUGMAN, Mary E., to Francis E. Brugman, executor, &c.; Washington Av, widened, w s, 125 ft s of 167th St, 3 years ... 2,000

CLARKE, Margaret A., and others to Gustavus Robitzek and others; Eagle Av, w s, 185 ft n of Morrisania Branch Railroad, 1 year ... 1,500

CURLEY, Michael, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 179th St, s s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 3 years ... 2,400

DOYLE, John E., to George N. Dorney; Southern Boulevard, n s, 100.5 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year ... 1,500

DOYLE, John E., to George N. Dorney; Southern Boulevard, n s, 150.11 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year ... 1,500

DOYLE, John E., to George N. Dorney; Southern Boulevard, n s, 176.4 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year ... 1,500

DOYLE, John E., to George N. Dorney; Southern Boulevard, n s, 201.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year ... 1,500

DOYLE, John E., to George N. Dorney; Southern Boulevard, n s, 227.3 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year ... 1,500

ELDERKIN, Charles and Eliza, to New York Building Loan-Banking Company; Union Av, w s, 265 ft s of 151st or Beck St, installments ... 6,238

FOGAL, Jacob and Daniels; Mt. Marion Av, w s, 351 ft n of West Farms or Fordham Av, 1 year ... 9,000

GRAHAM, Ann, to Bazena T. Downes; 3d Av, 224 ft s of 175th St, 3 years ... 7,500

GREER, Rachel, to Eliza Meehan; Grand Av, s w corner of 184th St, 3 years ... 6,500

GREER, Rachel, to Flora Pressy; Grand Av, w s, 50 ft s of 184th St, 3 years ... 6,000

GREER, Rachel, to Richard C. Cornell; Grand Av, n w corner of 184th St, 3 years ... 6,500

GREER, Rachel, to Annie E. and Augustus A. Levey and others, executors, &c.; Grand Av, s w corner of 184th St, 1 year. ... 1,400

GREER, Rachel, to Annie E. and Augustus A. Levey and others, executors, &c.; Grand Av, w s, 50 ft s of 184th St, 1 year ... 1,400

GREER, Rachel, to Annie E. and Augustus A. Levey and others, executors, &c.; Grand Av, n w corner of 184th St, 1 year ... 1,400

HARPER, Hedwig, to George G. Grennell; 123d St, s s, 340 ft e of Park Av, 1 year ... 8,000

HOPKINS, William A., and others to Lizzie Barron; 16th St, s s, 237 ft w of 7th Av, demand ... 7,500

HUTZLER, John, and John Muller, to C. Adelbert Becker; 180th St, widened, s s, 175.3 ft e of Crotona Av, widened, 3 years ... 3,500

JONES, William, to Catherine Taylor; 121st St, s s, 225 ft e of Pleasant Av, 3 years ... 2,000

KLEINBERG, Tobe, to John, Jr., and Amanda Bussing; 204th St, n s, 144.8 ft e of Anthony Av; also, 204th St, n s, 175 ft w of Cadiz Place, installments ... 5,500

KLOSS, Emma W., to Eugene M. Bowman; 169th St, widened, s s, 89.10 ft e of Prospect Av, 2 years ... 1,800

LOMONTE, Louisa, to Enrico Casabianca; 109th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, installments ... 2,907

LUDWIG, Bernhard J., to Henry S. Van Beuren and others; 14th St, s s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold, 3½ years ... 10,000

LUDWIG, Bernhard J., to Henry S. Van Beuren and others; 14th St, s s, 525 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold, 3 years ... 10,000

MANN, William, to John Rottkamp; 441 East 83d St, 1 year ... 1,000

MARTIN, Charles, to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females; 477 West 165th St, 3 years ... 2,500

PAUL B. PUGH & CO. to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 92d St, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, demand ... 15,000

PHILLIPS, Adeline L., to Levantia W. Cox; Columbus Av, w s, 74.2 ft n of 71st St, 3 years ... 30,000

QUIGG, Lemuel E., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; West End Av, w s, 50.2 ft s of 81st St, 2 years ... 4,500

ROBINSON, George, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 8th Av, e s, 24.11 ft n of 141st St, 3 years ... 24,000

ROBINSON, George, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 8th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 141st St, 3 years ... 24,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Ida F. Groe; 112th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, due ... 8,000

WHELAN, Michael J., to Thomas Brown; 122 Cherry St, 10 years ... 14,000

Lis Pendens.

SPRING ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 45.3 x75.4x irregular; John C. Barth against John Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

3D AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 98th St, 25x88.9; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against William H. Everson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

83D ST, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x97.4, ½ part; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against Edward Gaynor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

83D ST, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x97.4, ½ part; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against William Gaynor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

45TH ST, 119 West; Charles Weinberg against Sarah M. Hunt and others, (second amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

65TH ST, 14 West; Edward Tracy against Herman Wronkow, (specific performance;) attorney, S. B. Higenbotam.

71ST ST, s s, 82.10 ft w of West End Av, 17.2x84.5; George F. Vietor against Charles A. Beardsley and others, trustees, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. McCreery.

136TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Fredericke Harms against Gertrude M. Raymond and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

134TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Francis J. Otis against Annie E. Chivvis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BATTON, John, to Stefano Greco ... 750

BOSS, Anne M., as executrix, to Thomas Burek ... 2,000

BOWMAN, Eugene M., to Henry White ... $1,600

BROWN, Ronald K., and another, trustees, &c., to Elizabeth J. Stancliffe ... 5,000

CARRINGTON, Augustus Van to Niels Toelberg, (assigns four mortgages) ... 2,500

COURTNEY, Jane, to Virginia C. Brewster ... Nom.

ERNST, Carl, to Frederick R. Welles, trustee, &c. ... 4,500

FOX, Edward W., to Wilhelmina Mayer ... Nom.

FRENCH, Frank B., to the Twelfth Ward Bank ... Nom.

GERLICH, Charles, to Margaret Rauch ... 1,650

HALL, Ernest, executor, &c., to Elizabeth Gifford ... Nom.

McGUIRE, Mary, to George H. McGuire ... 500

McGUIRE, Mary, to George H. McGuire ... 100

RUPPERT, Jacob, to Malcolm Brewing Company ... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to W. R. H. and Frank B. Martin, trustees ... 23,000

THWAITE, Melissa, to John C. Halscher. Nom.

TOELBERG, Niels, to Thomas E. Rush, (assigns four mortgages) ... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 70th St, 150x150; B. Kreischer & Sons against Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., owner and contractor ... 3,300

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 70th St, 150x150; Peter Androvette against Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., owner and contractor ... 1,400

MELROSE AV, e s, whole front from 157th to 158th St, 200x100; Mannie Hall against James A. Simpson, owner and contractor ... 676

WEBSTER AV, e s, 48.5 ft n of 174th St, 50x84.3x57.10x97.6; Frank P. Sabetti against Gaetano Lo Medico, owner; Giuseppe Vegliante, owner and contractor... 4,700

1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281; Oscar P. Borkstrom against George Jenkins, owner and contractor ... 135

4TH AV, 80 and 82; The Pelham Hod Elevating Company against McKennee & Van Schoen and others, owners; John Grein, contractor ... 52

75TH ST, 420 and 422 East; the Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Augustus Wiedhopf, owner; Adolph Wiedhopf, contractor ... 45

SID ST, 217 East; John N. Dyer & Son against Margaret Thornton, owner; Louis Thornton, owner and contractor ... 83

117TH ST, 103 to 111 West; F. A. Toscani & Co. against Virginia Brugnelli, owner; Brugnelli & Co., contractors ... 130

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.6 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	10.25
Beef, hams	27.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06⅝
Lard, prime	5.70
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21½

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@69¼c; No. 2 red, 71¼c; No. 2 corn, 32@32¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32@32½c; No. 2 oats, 21½@21¾c; No. 2 white, 23¾@23½c; No. 3 white, 22½@23½c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 barley, 35½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18½; Northwestern, $1.20; prime timothy seed, $2.30@$2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.40@$8.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15 @$5.35; short ribs, sided, (loose,) $5.10@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.65; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22.

COTTON.—Though bullish sentiment predominated in the cotton market pretty much all day, confident bull speculation was conspicuous by its absence. Shorts were made uneasy at the opening by an unexpected improvement in spot business as well as higher prices for futures at Liverpool, and in an effort to place themselves in a more secure position forced prices 1 to 4 points higher on the opening. The market was steady at the advance. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Memphis, 5¾c; Augusta, 6c, 1-16c higher; St. Louis, 5 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	...	...	...	5.81@5.83
October	5.92	6.03	5.92	6.01@6.02
November	5.99	6.08	5.98	6.06@6.07
December	6.03	6.14	6.03	6.12@6.13
January	6.08	6.19	6.07	6.16@6.17
February	6.12	6.22	6.12	6.19@6.21
March	6.14	6.25	6.14	6.23@...
April	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.27@6.28
May	6.22	6.32	6.21	6.31@6.32
June	6.25	6.31	6.25	6.35@6.36

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—In spot cotton a fair business is doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales. Receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3½d. Futures opened at a partial 1-64d decline, and closed at ¼@1-64d net advance. December-January, 3.23S; January-February, 3.23½S; February-March, 3.24S; March-April 3.24½S; April-May, 3.20S; May-June, 3.25@3.26; June-July, 3.26B; July-August, 3.27S; September, 3.28S; September-October, 3.26B; October-November, 3.24½S; November-December, 3.23½S. Manchester—Yarns move slowly. Cloths in moderate demand.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: The trade as a whole reports a quiet market during the past week, but a few houses have consummated some good-sized deals, and as a result the total sales of the week aggregate a large total, one house alone disposing of about 2,000,000 pounds of wool, comprising 1,800,000 pounds of Montana. Most houses, however, report a small business, but there is no diminution in the strength previously shown, and wools continue to be stiffly held, generally at top figures. Manufacturers, it appears, have been testing the market for all it is worth, and are doubtless satisfied that they have had a strong market to buck against. All cheap wools are practically eliminated, and old goods and pools have been pretty well cleaned up and gone into consumption, so that the market presents a clean stock at a price which is low to-day compared with that of other countries, particularly on fine wools. There has been considerable looking around on the part of manufacturers, and lots of sample bags have been taken, which, it is believed, will lead to a good business in the course of a week or two. Manufacturers are buying only such wools as they need, however, and but little speculative tendency is noticeable in the market to-day. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 6,192,500 pounds domestic and 450,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 6,649,800, against a total of 3,955,000 for the previous week.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅞
December	75⅞	76 13-16	75⅞	76⅝
May	79	79⅞	78 15-16	79⅝
Corn—				
September	38¼	38¾	38½	38½
December	36⅛	36⅝	36	36
May	35⅝	35⅞	35½	35½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	69⅝	70 9-16	69⅝	70½
December	71	71⅝	71	71⅝
May	74½	74 13-16	74½	74¾
Corn—				
September	31½	32	31½	31⅞
December	29¼	29¼	28⅝	29
May	30⅛	30 3-16	29¾	29⅞
Oats—				
September	20⅝	20 13-16	20 9-16	20¾
December	20¼	20¼	20 1-16	20¼
May	21½	22	21½	21⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Developments in wheat were of a bullish character, resulting in a recovery of Tuesday's decline. Most of the buying power was derived from the Northwest, where prices showed a strong undertone in marked contrast to the weakness of the previous day. Short interests in the local market proved larger than had been expected and covered freely, particularly in the late afternoon, when stimulated additionally by reports that 70 loads of wheat had been taken for export. Last prices of the day were a cent above the previous night and at practically best point of the session. No. 2 red, 75¼c spot; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 70⅝c for old and 78¾c for new, both to arrive; new No. 2 Northern Duluth, 76½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern New York, 78¾c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81¾c to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Close, wheat in store, No. 1 northern, September, 66¾c; December, 68@68⅜c; May, 71c; old September, 68½c. On track, No. 1 hard old, 69½c; new, 68¾c; No. 1 northern, old, 68½c; new, 67¾c; No. 2 northern, old, 67½c; new, 63¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 northern, 71@72c; No. 2 northern, 6⅝@69¾c. RYE—No. 1, 55c. BARLEY—No. 2 42@42½c; sample, 35¾@41½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 6.—Wheat, No. 1 hard cash, 70c; September, 70½c; December, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68c; September, 68c; December, 69½c; May, 72¾c.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 26c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 26½@27c; track mixed, 26@27c; track white, 26@33c; No. 2 white, clips, 28c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 63¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 62¾c, spot; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 40@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered, New York; exporters bought 115,000 bushels of feeding barley.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.05; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18@$18.25, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.40. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@76c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25 @$15.50; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$17, latter white; fine, $14.50@$14.75; middlings, $16@$17.50; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15.50, bulk; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Flour—First patents, $3.65@$3.75; second patents, $3.45@$3.55; first clears, $2.50@$2.60. Bran in bulk, $10@$10.50.

PROVISIONS. — PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$27@$28.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¼c; 180 lb, 6⅝c; 160 lb, 6⅝c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 7c; 10 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9½@10c; Western S. P., 10c; city greens, 10c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.70; city, $5.25; refined, South America, $6.40; Continent, $5.90; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound, city, 4⅞@5c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾@6¾c; city lard stearine, 6½c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 44s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 34s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 31s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s; American refined, in pails, 28s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 96s; good, 73s. Cheese—American finest white, 53s; American finest colored, 54s. Tallow—Prime city, 24s; Australian in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 34s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Linseed Oil—22s 9d.

COFFEE.—The market for coffee futures made an indifferent start, and all through the early session showed scarcely any animation. Business subsequently became vigorous, with fluctuations rather favoring the bull side. On the call the market was steady at unchanged prices, and up to the noon hour not the slightest variations had been recorded. Demand from the short side later advanced some positions 5 points, with operations fairly well distributed throughout the list. At the close the market for futures was steady in tone, with pr

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LESLIE PELL-CLARKE, plaintiff, against ORLEANA R. E. PELL, Henrietta Pell-Clarke, wife of Leslie Pell-Clarke; Duncan C. Pell, and Annie Pell, his wife; H. Archibald Pell and Sarah Pell, his wife; A. Mercer Pell and Mary Pell, his wife; Clementina B. Le Roy and Edward A. Le Roy, her husband; Newbold Le Roy and Ada H. Le Roy, his wife; Archibald Le Roy, Otis Le Roy, Cornelia Miller and Arthur Miller, her husband; Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., and Catherine N. Le Roy, his wife; Lucinda Ely Street and William A. Street, her husband; Alice Lee Post and Alfred S. Post, her husband; Clementina Le Roy and Herman Le Roy, her husband; Charles Coster, Maud Coster, Charles H. Coster, Jr., Alfred Pell, Frances Pell, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Caroline E. Pell, Rodman C. Pell, Florence C. Waring, Howland Pell Haggerty, and Mary Haggerty, his wife; Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., Francis S. Haggerty, William Howland Pell, Stephen H. Pell, Theodore R. Pell, Mary D. Pell, Lita Pell Wright, and Eben Wright, her husband; Livingston Pell, James Duane Pell, Walden Pell, 3d, Sophia G. Pell, Lita Pell Wright, Eben Wright, Melissa A. Pell and F. Livingston Pell, as trustees under the last will and testament of Walden Pell, deceased; Margarette B. Pell, George Augustus Campbell, Arthur Charles Hammersley, Howland Pell and Rodman C. Pell, as executors and trustees under the will of Mary Pell Haggerty; Charlotte Pell, Clara Morgan, wife of Charles Morgan; Antoinette G. Pell, wife of Rodman C. Pell, Pierre Waring, husband of Florence C. Waring; Adelaide Pell, wife of William Howland Pell, and Melissa A. Pell, individually, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Thomas G. Townsend, Clara Pell Townsend, Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward D. Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Rodman C. Pell, Florence C. Waring, Howland Pell Haggerty, Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., and Mary Haggerty:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1899, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of August, 1899. A verified amended complaint was duly filed with the said Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au17-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH, Henry Smith, (Mary) Smith, his wife, sued by the name of Mary, her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown; George Frederick Featherstone, (Ellen) Featherstone, his wife, sued by the name "Ellen," her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown; John A. Straley, Louis B. Hasbrouck, Nicholas Schloeder, composing the firm of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder; Mary E. Baker, Frederick Bowring, John Arundel, Sidney Davies, Terence McGuire, Sliney B. Armour, Philip D. Armour, Herman O. Armour, Lolland R. Armour, Andrew W. Armour, Charles W. Armour, James J. Reid, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 28th, 1898.

The plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant, Mary E. Baker:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, August 23, 1899.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au24-1aw6wTh&s5

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person,

Office and Office Address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.

Dated August 2d, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.
au3-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, Smithsonian Institution, George Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews his wife, Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

The plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.

Dated October 28th, 1898.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant, Mary E. Baker:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, August 23, 1899.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au24-1aw6wTh&s5

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1899.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address No. 317 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, United States of Mexico and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.

Dated August 2nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.
au3-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, Smithsonian Institution, George Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews his wife, Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

The plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.

Dated October 28th, 1898.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant, Mary E. Baker:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, August 23, 1899.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au24-1aw6wTh&s5

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1899.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address No. 317 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, United States of Mexico and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.

Dated August 2nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.
au3-1aw7wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

WOLF & GROSS.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of WOLF & GROSS, assigned to Desmond Dunne for the benefit of creditors send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1899, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Desmond Dunne, as assignee of said Wolf & Gross, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of said court, and the seal of said court, the eighth day of August, 1899.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

W. HACKMAN, Att'y for Assignee.
au10-1aw6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York. Place of Trial.—JOHN G. HASSARD, plaintiff, against UNITED STATES OF MEXICO and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, defenderts.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1899.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address No. 317 Broadway, New York City.
au17-1aw6wTh

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
THE KITTATINNY.
OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : machines rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. : S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1388 Franklin.
Rented & Sold.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, N. Y. CO.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the NOYAC COTTAGE ASSOCIATION.

In pursuance of an order of the Court, made in above-entitled proceedings, entered and filed in the Clerk's office, County of New York, June 1st, 1897, I, William Cauldwell, the receiver of the above-named corporation, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 M. o'clock, under direction of Marlin F. Hatch, auctioneer, the following described property of said corporation, to wit: The several lots of land situate in the Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York, described as follows: Lot 18, Block 9; Lot 14, Block 9; Lot 6, Block 4, and Lot 12, Block 5, as severally shown upon the "Map of the Property of the Noyac Cottage Association," made by E. Z. Hunt, surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of Suffolk County; also Lot 8, Block I, as shown on a "Supplemental Map of Front Lots belonging to the Noyac Cottage Association," made by E. Z. Hunt, surveyor, and filed in said County Clerk's office.

At the same time and place and in like manner I will sell the claims and demands of said Noyac Cottage Association for unpaid dues and assessments against the following-named persons, formerly members of said association, to wit: Charles H. Twist, amount $231, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896, Sidney P. Palmer, amount $171, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Annie A. Perdomo, amount $205, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Julia H. Thomas, amount $70, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Eunice K. Priest, amount $179, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Joseph P. Hurlburt, amount $114, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said association in the following-named lots upon the said maps, to wit: Lot 9, Block 1, standing in name of said Charles H. Twist; Lot 4, Block 2, standing in name of said Sidney P. Palmer; Lot 1, Block 5, standing in name of said Annie A. Perdomo; Lot 6, Block S, standing in name of said Julia H. Thomas.

Dated New York Aug. 25, 1899.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL, Receiver.
WM. C. REDDY, Atty. for Rec'r, 100 B'way, N. Y. C.
au31-1aw3wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Isabel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JOHN RIVERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. SIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKETT late of New York County, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business. No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN D. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Att'y for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-1aw6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York. au17-1aw6mTh&f15.

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBurney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor. TIMOTHY DWIGHT PORTER, Atty. for Executor. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-1aw6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au5-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE E. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

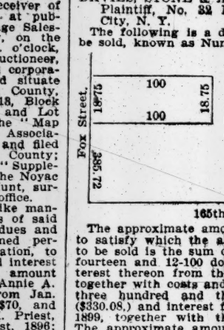
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fox Street, distant three hundred and eighty-five feet and 72-100ths of a foot (385.72) northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Fox Street, and running thence eastwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly eighteen feet and seventy-five one-hundredths of a foot, (18.75 ft.;) thence westwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Fox Street, and thence southwardly and along the easterly side of Fox Street eighteen feet and 75-100ths of a foot (18.75 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as Number 1,650 Fox Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and 12-100 dollars, ($6,814.12,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty and 08-100 dollars, ($330.08,) and interest from the 26th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and forty-nine and 40-100 dollars ($349.40) and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
s7-2aw8wTh&F&s26&28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, as executor under the last will and testament of James H. Woods, deceased, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. ALLEN and others, defendants.

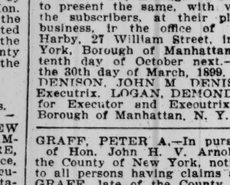
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street, distant three hundred and eighty-five feet and 72-100ths of a foot (385.72 ft.) from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street with the easterly side of Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street; and thence westerly seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 33 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

No. 474 West 144th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $12,916.67 with interest thereon from the 8th day of August, 1899, and $350.47 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 9th day of August, 1899. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and croton water rates, which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $295.84.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
au14-2aw4wM&Th

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STANWOOD, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA E. Stanwood, Elizabeth Shaw, Caroline Ford, Alida Stanwood, Florence A. Morehouse, and Ida B. Stanwood send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be entered in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, appointing ROBERT B. STANWOOD, or a person having a prior right thereto, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Robert Stanwood, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, Surrogate of our said county, at the City [L. S.] of New York, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 49 Cedar Street, New York City.
au8-1aw7wTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. WOOLF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May, 1900.

LOUISA C. WOOLF,
Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hobbes Allen by deed dated May 26, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1888."—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,524.85, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $321.23, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $9.00 and interest.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZABETH G. TURNURE, plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and forty-five and thirty-six one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue with the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and thirty-six and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along the said easterly side of said railroad twenty-four and seventy-four one-hundredths feet more or less; thence easterly at right angles to Brook Avenue ninety-eight and thirty-three one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-two and forty-one one-hundredths feet more or less to an angle; thence southwesterly and along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue two and ninety-six one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 875 Brook Avenue:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,750.62, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,765.33.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NO. 875 BROOK AVENUE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY COMPANY et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan

MR. COLER TO AID MAZET

Will Name Men to be Questioned About Ramapo Job.

MR. McLAUGHLIN SUBPOENAED

Long List of Prominent City Officials and Citizens to be Examined Next Tuesday.

When Controller Coler learned that the Mazet committee intended to go into the Ramapo scandal next week, he said that he considered that job a rich field for investigation.

"Would you give the committee any assistance in bringing out the facts in the matter?" the Controller was asked.

"Mr. Mazet can have all the information I possess," was the reply.

"Would you take an active part in the investigation?"

"Yes," Mr. Coler answered, "but only through counsel. My duties are such that I cannot at present devote my time exclusively to disclosing the powers behind the scheme. If the committee could agree to permit my counsel to assist Mr. Moss and ask certain questions of certain men who will be subpoenaed, I think a great deal of good could be done. I have in mind such men as Delos McCurdy or James C. Carter or Simon Sterne. Either of these attorneys could represent me and give much material aid to Mr. Moss. Something ought to be accomplished by the committee, and if they bring the people behind the job to light I can see no reason why the men who attempted to saddle this job on the city should not be punished. I don't mean the men in the Board of Public Improvements, but the men who first got the company's charter and the legislation inimical to the city, and whose latest exploit was to try to place the city in the hands of the Ramapo concern."

Mr. Mazet, when told of Mr. Coler's offer, said that the committee would gladly avail itself of every particle of information the Controller should furnish. As to the suggestion that special counsel should be present to aid Mr. Moss, Mr. Mazet said that that was a matter for the entire committee to consider. If anything of the kind were permitted, he said, the questions could only be asked through Mr. Moss, otherwise the committee would no longer be in charge of its own investigation. That, however, he believed could be arranged to the satisfaction of the counsel for the Controller and Mr. Moss.

"No suggestion has come to us from the Controller, however," Mr. Mazet said, "and there will be plenty of time to arrange a joint investigation. We propose going into this scandal thoroughly, and we do not care who is mixed up in it. Every possible effort will be made to bring the entire matter to light."

Mr. Mazet has received a letter informing him that if the Ramapo job had succeeded, Richard Croker was to have received $20,000,000 in stock or bonds. He does not, however, attach much importance to this communication, which he merely regards as the recital of a rumor which has been prevalent for several days.

The committee at its sitting next week, beginning on Tuesday, will at once take up the Ramapo water scheme. Hugh McLaughlin has been summoned to appear at the first session and tell all he knows about the job. Following Mr. McLaughlin's disclosures the depositions will be taken of a long list of prominent lawyers, politicians, engineers, capitalists, and city officials who may be expected to throw light on the matter.

Subpoenas for next Tuesday have already been sent to Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, Edward Lauterbach, H. C. M. Ingraham, President Lockwood of the Jamaica Water Supply Company, Secretary Frell of the Long Island Water Supply Company, Alfred F. White, former Commissioner of Public Works for the City of Brooklyn; I. M. De Varona, former Chief Engineer in the Brooklyn Public Works Department; F. C. Moore, Borough President Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn; Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Engineer George W. Birdsall of the Water Department, Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating, Borough President James J. Coogan of Manhattan, Borough President Louis F. Haffen of the Bronx, President Maurice F. Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements, Commissioner of Water Supply William Dalton, and Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell. It was announced yesterday authoritatively that many other officers and employes of the city government would be subpoenaed in connection with the affair.

The presence of the veteran Brooklyn leader on the stand next Tuesday will be an event quite as interesting as Mr. Croker's first appearance before the committee. The subpoena was served on him at his Brooklyn residence late Tuesday evening, and the leader expressed his entire willingness to appear at Tuesday's inquiry. It is understood that he is not averse to telling what he knows about the Ramapo matter, and placing himself on record. It is the general belief that he is likely to seize upon the opportunity to attempt to administer a black eye to Tammany.

NEW YORK'S WATER NEEDS.

City Club Says with Stoppage of Waste Present Supply Is Sufficient for Population of 6,000,000.

James W. Pryor, who was Secretary of the City Club when it investigated the available water supply of this city, has been subpoenaed by the Mazet committee to testify as to the result of that investigation. Mr. Pryor will go upon the stand as soon as the committee takes up the Ramapo water proposition.

In September, 1897, the City Club published a report upon the "Recent Administration of the Department of Public Works of the City of New York," in which it took up the water waste and considered the best means of stopping the leakage, and also the supply of water within reach of the municipality. The report showed that the supply of water in the Croton region is ample for the city, even with the present waste; and it showed that the present consumption and waste of water can be reduced by two-thirds of the amount.

The report, referring to previous investigations of the water supply, showed that the daily consumption and waste of water in this city is 110 gallons per capita. That is to say, 110 gallons of water is taken from the reservoirs every day for every person in the city of New York. Of this amount, however, only about twenty-seven gallons actually reach the bathtubs, boilers, and washbasins of the city. The rest is wasted by leakage in the pipes, by bad joints, by broken mains, and in other ways.

It is estimated that from 30 to 40 gallons a day per capita is sufficient for all purposes. This estimate was made by engineers in England and on the Continent of Europe. This was given as the opinion of such engineers as George F. Deacon, Chief Engineer of the Liverpool Water Works, and of Gen. William Ludlow of the United States Army. The report quoted Gen. Ludlow as saying, at the time he was Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Water Works:

"The European cities in general are content with a daily supply which we should consider absurdly inadequate—as Vienna and Berlin, with a daily allowance of 15 or 18 gallons, or St. Petersburg, with 22 gallons. In Paris, however—where, although the domestic use is limited, large amounts are used in keeping the streets clean—the daily consumption is about 42 gallons per capita.

"In the principal cities of Great Britain the supply averages from 35 to 40 gallons per head; and in London, which in its general features approaches perhaps more nearly than any other to those of Philadelphia, the daily supply is about 31¼ British, or 37½ United States gallons.

"On the whole the English engineers estimate that 35 United States gallons per head of population is an ample supply for all purposes, domestic, industrial, sanitary, and protective, and this estimate is justified by the experience of American cities in which the matter has been intelligently investigated."

The result of the investigation of the matter by the City Club was that, with the stopping of the waste of water from the pipes before it gets to the homes or factories, the present water supply of the city is sufficient for a population of at least 6,000,000.

Royal

BAKING POWDER

-Absolutely Pure-

The housewife will find the Royal Baking Powder indispensable in making finest foods. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar, the most healthful and pleasant of all fruit acids, and adds anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NEW CAPTAIN FOR SIXTY-NINTH.

Col. Duffy Asks that Col. Scanlon Be Assigned.

Col. John J. Scanlon of the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, is to leave that organization and will become Captain of Company E of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. He is a Lieutenant in the supernumerary list of the Sixty-ninth, and last evening Col. Duffy sent an application to the Adjutant General asking that Col. Scanlon be assigned to active duty here. There is no Captain in Company E, and as soon as he returns to active duty he will be assigned to Company E and be elected its Captain.

Col. Duffy said that fully 95 per cent. of the members of the Irish Volunteers who had enlisted for the war with Spain went into the Sixty-ninth, and made excellent soldiers. There were 100 of them in the Sixty-ninth. They are all young men, many of the dry goods and grocery clerks.

It was also reported that several other officers of the Irish Volunteers will resign and join the Sixty-ninth. Among these are said to be Capts. Healy, Quinn, and Crowley. Col. Scanlon has been in command of the Irish Volunteers ever since the resignation of Col. James Moran a year ago. Major Lynch, who formerly belonged to the Sixty-ninth, is mentioned as his probable successor.

The Irish Volunteers' organization, whose headquarters are at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, has been in existence about six years. The men do not drill regularly, and as drill is not compulsory, the officers have complained of the poor attendance and have manifested a desire to leave and join the Sixty-ninth. Many of the other volunteers, it is said, will also join that regiment.

Col. Duffy has just sent out orders directing that company drills be resumed to-day. Assembly will be sounded at 8:30 P. M., and the drill will be continued until recall, at 10 P. M. Commanding officers of the companies are requested to see that all members are immediately measured for new dress uniforms. Col. Duffy calls attention to the parade on Saturday, Sept. 30, and wishing to pay especial compliment to Admiral Dewey, it is his earnest desire that the regiment will turn out its full membership on that occasion.

ELECTION IN THE TWELFTH.

Lieut. James W. S. Cleland Chosen Captain of Company D.

The members of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, last evening unanimously elected Lieut. James W. S. Cleland of Company F Captain of their company. Capt. Cleland is a member of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, and has served in the National Guard since December, 1889, when he joined Squadron A as a private. He was promoted to Lance Corporal in October, 1891, and Field Corporal two months later.

During the Brooklyn strike, in January, 1895, he was made Sergeant, and First Sergeant two months later. Sergeant Cleland was elected Lieutenant of Troop I of the squadron in December, 1897, and in January of the following year received an injury to his knee that made it necessary for him to resign. He underwent medical treatment, and in February, 1898, re-enlisted in the squadron as a private.

He was elected Lieutenant of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, in March, 1898, and when the regiment was made a twelve-company organization was put in command of Company N, with the title of Captain. He accompanied his company to Chickamauga, and served on the staff of Gen. Sanger. He then went to Lexington, Ky., where he served as ordnance officer on the staff of the same General. Later he was sent to Cuba and made Adjutant General on Gen. Waite's staff, and was later appointed mustering-out officer.

TO EDUCATE THE BLIND.

Would Have Public School Classes and Also for Deaf-Mutes.

Richard Young, a member of the Brooklyn School Board, has suggested to that body the idea of establishing classes in the public schools for the education of blind children. A proposition has also been made to the board for the establishment of departments in the schools for the education of deaf-mutes. Both of these propositions are now in the hands of a special committee for investigation.

Mr. Young, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said that it was difficult to estimate the number of blind children, but as there was no school in Brooklyn for their education he thought a part of the public funds should be devoted to this purpose. Children who, while not blind, had defective eyesight and were kept out of school for that reason, would also be benefited by the proposed classes.

Seizure by Customs Inspectors.

Certain merchandise brought over in three trunks by a passenger on the Campania was seized yesterday by Custom House Inspectors. It had not been declared, but was brought over as "personal effects." When the officers found out what the trunks contained, the owner disappeared. The officers either did not know his name, or did not deem it wise to tell it. The merchandise in question consisted of nineteen pieces of silk, measuring 2,042 metres, eighty-eight and one-half dozen pairs of kid gloves, and 3,300 gross of pearl buttons. The whole lot is worth probably $5,000. The merchandise is in the seizure rooms at the Public Stores.

EXILED BOOKKEEPER BACK.

Accused by Levenson Brothers and Long Under Indictment, E. M. Newman Returns and Surrenders.

After having exiled himself from the United States for twelve years Edward M. Newman yesterday walked into the District Attorney's office and surrendered himself. He left this country under indictment on six counts for forgery in the third degree, being charged with falsifying the books of Levenson Brothers, for whom he was confidential clerk and bookkeeper. His alleged misappropriation of the firm's money was estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. His bail bond was declared forfeited, but the city in 1890 compromised with the surety, accepting $1,000.

When Newman made his sudden exit from the city the firm for whom he had been working, reputed then to be the largest wholesale clothing house in New York, to the astonishment of the business world was declared insolvent, an examination of the books showing that the firm could not continue business, so heavy had been the alleged defalcation of Newman. A few years later Louis and Max Levenson resumed business, their wholesale clothing establishment being now situated at 721 Broadway.

There was a cleaning up of old indictments last year, and the Newman indictments were dismissed. The District Attorney decided in June that it would be well to reopen the case, and the July Grand Jury found six indictments against Newman, four charging forgery in the third degree in falsifying the books of the firm and two for grand larceny. It is not known how long ago Newman returned to this country.

Newman was arraigned before Judge McMahon yesterday, the Judge fixing the amount of bail at $2,000, which was furnished by Vinnie Frank of 41 East Seventy-sixth Street. Newman then left the court-room and went to Long Island. His lawyer, Otto Horwitz of 346 Broadway, when asked for some information of his client, stated that the criminal proceedings grew out of a civil suit long pending in the courts. He said that when Newman left the city he went to Amsterdam, Holland, where he engaged in the diamond brokerage business, and while he had traveled extensively during his twelve years' absence, Amsterdam had been his home. Mr. Horwitz denied that his client had been guilty of any wrongdoing.

Louis Levenson denied that Newman had ever been a partner in the firm, closing the interview with the words: "He was our bookkeeper and stole our money."

The total amount of money mentioned in the indictments against Newman is $2,500, but at the District Attorney's office it was stated that the amount misappropriated was $50,000.

RESTRICTS TRANSFER SYSTEM.

Metropolitan Company Finds Gross Abuse of Privilege, It Says.

Persistent efforts on the part of unscrupulous men and women to take undue advantage of the transfer system on the Metropolitan Street Railway lines in this city have led to the recent enforcement of more rigid rules regarding transfer privileges. In their desire to give the public the full benefit of the transfer system conductors on the Metropolitan company's lines have been in the habit of tendering transfer slips to passengers unasked, the idea being to carry a person as far as possible in any one particular direction.

The rules of the Metropolitan company provide for a system of transfers which will enable a person to travel from any point up town, on either side of the city, to any point down town, and vice versa. This liberal policy it is alleged, has been grossly abused. Men and women have been detected in riding down town, across town, and then back up town on transfers after paying a single fare. Some conductors declare that women with their children have been known to travel half a day on the different lines of the Metropolitan system by "working the transfers" after paying a single fare.

In order that the legitimate purpose of the transfer system may be carried out, with a minimum of cheating on the part of passengers, orders have been issued to the Metropolitan conductors to give only one transfer to a passenger hereafter, with the exception that on the crosstown lines in Eighty-sixth Street, Fifty-ninth Street, and Thirty-fourth Street, a transfer will be given on a transfer so that a person going up or down town may transfer on a single fare from one side of the city to the other.

Nassau County Bond Fight.

Justice Almet F. Jenks, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday heard argument in the suit brought by William H. Hamilton of Maspeth, as a taxpayer, to restrain the officials of Nassau County from issuing $100,000 in bonds to Seymour Brothers for building a new Court House for the county. It was contended by Hamilton's counsel that the transaction had evidence of bad faith, and was illegal. It was claimed that Thomas J. McKenna made an offer for the bonds in excess of the price bid by Seymour Brothers; that McKenna's bid was shown to the Seymours, and the firm's offer was at once raised $50 over that of McKenna. Justice Jenks reserved decision.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Call—Just for Ideas.

How much worry you would lose, how much beauty your rooms would gain, by a little trip through our store—just for ideas—before "fixing up" the town house this fall.

Our Decorative Department is at your service. Besides, the difficult art of combining colors and styles is exampled on every floor in charming cozy corners and window arrangements.

Oriental Rugs—the sought for as groundings and backings for every scheme—offer wonderfully decorative suggestions, in our "Ruggery." Also exquisite designs in Private Patterns in all weaves of Carpets.

All the brightest furniture ideas—simplicity and richness, picked from every artistic clime and time and at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

while it is invigorating to the system quiets the nerves and produces refreshing sleep.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

NEW BRASS COMBINATION.

Herbert H. Hewitt Explains the Nature of the Business.

It was said in Wall Street yesterday that another effort is being made to form a combination of car and engine brass manufacturers. It will be remembered that in May last an attempt to organize such a trust was made, but that it ended in the failure of the promoters to float the company. The matter was then dropped, although several of the largest brass manufacturers in the country were willing to extend their option agreement The new company, it was said, would be formed on different lines and would be known as the American Brass Company, capitalized at $5,000,000. This new trust, it was said, would not include as many companies as the other project, for the reason that the failure in May last was chiefly due to the fact that some of the plants, which were to be purchased, were found to be practically valueless. All the important brass manufacturies, as far west as Chicago, it was further said, numbering about fifteen, would be included.

President Herbert H. Hewitt, of the Brady Metre Company and of the Buffalo Brass Company, it was stated, was the prime mover in the new project. Mr. Hewitt was seen at his office, 100 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. He said:

"An effort was made a few months ago by some people in Philadelphia, Baker & Schiegermilch among them, to form a trust of the brass companies manufacturing railroad supplies. At that time I and some of my friends owned the Buffalo Brass Company. Subsequently, with several friends, I acquired by purchase the entire stock of the Brady Metre Company. We then organized a new company under the New Jersey laws, called the Magnus Metre Company. It is capitalized at $1,200,000, $600,000 preferred 8 per cent. and $600,000 common. This new company purchased the Buffalo Brass and Brady Metre Companies and now operates them. The Magnus Metre Company also has an option on several other plants and hopes ultimately to extend its operations in the West and elsewhere by purchase. Our company is strictly legitimate. Our idea is simply by combining the better paying properties to reduce expenses, obtain better results, meet competition, and lower prices."

Taylor's Hotel Closed.

Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, was closed yesterday. The furniture will be sold by auction Sept. 18, and the demolition of the building will begin on Oct. 1. The National Trust Company, which recently bought the property from the Fisk estate, will then erect a ten-story office building on the site. Mrs. Jane Fisk, widow of the former owner, who made her home at the hotel, was the last guest to leave.

Death of Sing Jug, Leper.

Sing Jug, a leper, who, with another Chinaman, also leprous, escaped from North Brother Island two years ago and who was after his appearance at Bellevue Hospital for treatment sent to the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, died at the institution yesterday afternoon. At the time of the escape there was discussion over the matter, the Board of Health maintaining that leprosy was not contagious.

Shoes for 700 school-boys.

High cut calfskin shoes, Goodyear welts, heeled and spring-heeled. Sizes 11 to 5½; widths B to E.

Our regular $1.75, $2 and $2.25 qualities.
$1 a pair.

Boys Fall clothes are ready. Because we sell only the best does not imply that our clothes are dear.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

PRAISE THE TIMES'S MOVE

More Expressions of Approval of the Drop to Three Cents.

IT IS CALLED GOOD POLICY

Belief that a Newspaper Should Print All the News, but Not Infringe on the Picture Field.

Commendation of the new policy of THE NEW YORK TIMES relative to its Sunday edition continues to come from old readers and friends of this newspaper. The theory that a metropolitan newspaper can find an ample field for development in its legitimate sphere meets with general favor throughout the community. While the withdrawal of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement from publication excites regret, the avowed intention of THE TIMES to issue its Sunday edition strictly as a first-class newspaper for the low price of 3 cents per copy excites widespread interest and approval. Some of the opinions expressed yesterday were as follows:

EX-CITY CONTROLLER ASHBEL P. FITCH, President of the Trust Company of America—I do not think that THE NEW YORK TIMES needs a lot of pictures to make it interesting, and I am inclined to think that it is good policy for a newspaper publisher to check the growing tendency to convert newspapers into pictorial magazines. Of course such a feature as the Illustrated Magazine Supplement was very attractive. I liked the pictures very much, but I am satisfied that the same amount of space devoted to such timely and legitimate matter as THE TIMES is likely to print will be more to the satisfaction of the readers. If the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES get a cheaper Sunday newspaper of increased circulation, in consequence of the dropping of the Illustrated Magazine, they will have made a good bargain. It adds much to the interest and weight of what a person reads to know that the same matter is read by a great number of persons. In common with other readers of THE TIMES, I am gratified at the evidences of its success in the field of honest and clean journalism.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad—I read THE NEW YORK TIMES because it is a good newspaper. The dropping of the Sunday Illustrated Magazine will certainly not deter me from continuing to read the paper. In all branches of business the main thing is to do good work. If you have something to sell you must make it something that people want to buy. Such things must be considered on a commercial basis, and if a newspaper publisher drops any particular feature he no doubt does it with a full understanding of the value of that feature, and also of his ability to prevent any consequent depreciation of the market value of his publication. It is the ability to keep things on a commercial basis that marks the successful business man. I am glad to hear that THE TIMES is doing so well.

MAURICE L. MUHLMANN, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer in this city—Of course the Illustrated Magazine, which has been so attractive a feature of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is going to be greatly missed by a large number of readers. But THE TIMES is getting out a good paper in every way, and people will find much in it to interest them.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH—I cordially approve the new policy of THE TIMES relative to its Sunday edition. The field of illustrated journalism is amply filled with good and cheap publications of a special class. These afford all persons abundant opportunities to gratify their aesthetic tastes. The purpose of THE TIMES to develop and improve its Sunday edition strictly within the sphere of a newspaper deserves commendation and support. I believe that the community generally will appreciate THE SUNDAY TIMES more at 3 cents per copy without the Illustrated Magazine than at 5 cents per copy with the magazine. THE TIMES has been, and is, doing a good work thoroughly, attractively, and with dignity. Its friends are delighted with its success.

D. I. ROBERTS, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad—There can be no question about the correctness of the principle that a newspaper should keep within its legitimate sphere. But the Illustrated Magazine Supplement of THE SUNDAY TIMES was such an admirable feature that it is not unlikely many readers will, for a while at least, be very much dissatisfied at losing it. Undoubtedly, however, the publisher of THE TIMES is on the right track. He is getting out a good, clean, and interesting newspaper.

HENRY SELIGMAN, the Banker—I think the management of THE TIMES has taken a very wise step. The Illustrated Magazine was high class and interesting without doubt, but a pictorial supplement, it seems to me, does not pertain to journalism proper. At any rate, if the reduction in price of the Sunday issue to 3 cents tends to increase the circulation of such a newspaper as THE TIMES among the poorer classes of people and to inculcate a taste for scholarly, elevating journalism, where that of sensationalism and scandalmongering has of late years prevailed, it will render an inestimable service to the community.

JAMES R. KEENE—I think THE TIMES has acted with its usual acumen and wisdom in cutting off the Illustrated Magazine and reducing the price of the Sunday issue. The fact is, this Sunday newspaper business has been overdone. It has assumed the character of a nuisance. It is really a formidable undertaking to wade through one or two of the voluminous weekly budgets, with their mass of pictures, colored and otherwise. People are tired of them, and they would be much more acceptable to the average reader if they were reduced to at least half their present size. THE TIMES of course cannot be classed in this category. Nevertheless, I repeat, it has done well and set a good example by reducing its price and doing away with illustrations.

Ex-Judge HENRY E. HOWLAND—It is an improvement in the right direction. The Illustrated Supplement was high-class in every respect, and will, I dare say, be missed by many, but your argument that its publication involved an invasion of the domain of the weekly and monthly illustrated periodicals is a common-sense one that must appeal to everybody who gives the matter a little thought. There are plenty of these periodicals obtainable at a nominal price, and there is no reason why an illustrated budget should be made an adjunct of a newspaper. Indeed, I should be delighted to see illustrations abolished from the newspapers altogether. The thing has been carried much too far. A character of importance is imparted to the most insignificant incidents by illustrations in the daily press. If a woman be arrested for pilfering, if a child cuts its finger, or if anybody is mentioned in connection with a bit of unsavory scandal, his or her picture is published. This is not only absurd; it is deplorable. I am in favor of any movement that will tend to cut off this cheap picture business. It would be far better to devote the space the pictures occupy to good, clean newspaper articles, ably and carefully written.

WILBUR F. HENDRIX of the National Union Bank—The initiative of THE TIMES will, I hope and believe, prove as successful in this respect as it has in others. What more people can expect than they now get for their money I cannot imagine. For myself I have never been able to understand how you could afford to give away with a newspaper that of itself is worth more than a cent such a splendid publication as the Saturday Review of Books and Art. It is of the utmost value to all who are interested in things literary, and I have it bound every three months for my library. The Financial Supplement on Mondays, too, is a valuable feature, and in this connection I may say that your daily financial page is by far the best of any published in the city. It keeps abreast of all that is being done in the financial world, and what is of equal importance, is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy.

A. A. HOUSMAN of A. A. Housman & Co., bankers and stock brokers—While I have been a great admirer of the Illustrated Magazine, I think that on the whole the decision to abandon it and to confine the Sunday issue of THE TIMES strictly within the limits of a newspaper is to be commended. The step THE TIMES took in reducing the price of its daily issue to 1 cent has proved, as it has turned out, a profitable and therefore a wise one, although at the time many friends of the paper, myself included, viewed the experiment with some misgiving. In the natural, logical course of things, however, THE TIMES was bound to gain in circulation and correspondingly in influence by reducing its price while maintaining its high standard as a newspaper. The public knows a good thing when it sees it, and in the matter of newspapers, as in everything else, will invest its money where it can obtain the most value for it. No one, I suppose, will deny that he gets more than his money's worth when he buys THE TIMES for 1 cent, and the man who saves 2 cents on his Sunday paper by buying THE TIMES will, I have no doubt, get a full return for his investment.

SOME NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

ROCHESTER TIMES.—That its Sunday edition will hereafter be sold for 3 cents instead of 5, means that henceforth THE NEW YORK TIMES, daily and Sunday, is one of the cheapest as well as one of the best newspapers published.

SAVANNAH NEWS.—The discontinuance by THE NEW YORK TIMES of its Sunday Magazine feature is a step in the right direction; one which might be followed with much benefit to the public by other New York papers. While the Sunday Magazines of some of the New York papers are simply purveyors of silly rot, criminal suggestion, or suggestive sensationalism, THE TIMES's Sunday Magazine has always been clean, bright, and wholesome.

HARTFORD POST.—The addition of "features," colored supplements, and illustrated magazines to the Sunday paper has made Sunday journalism top heavy, and there are signs of a break. THE NEW YORK TIMES announces that hereafter the price of its Sunday issue will be reduced to 3 cents; that its Illustrated Supplement, which has always been the most artistic, attractive, and interesting of its kind, will be discontinued, and that the publication "on Sunday, as on week days, shall be strictly a newspaper."

THE GAZETTE MONTREAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES three years ago began the issue of an illustrated weekly supplement in connection with its Sunday edition that was at once a new departure and a success, so far as the winning of popular approval and the bringing out of imitators is a test of success. Now it is announced that the supplement is to be dropped, and THE TIMES will be simply a newspaper on Sunday as on the other days of the week. The step is a going back and a going forward that illustrates the change in American newspaper ideas. About ten years ago there sprang up among the metropolitan papers a rivalry that led to some interesting as well as some awful developments. Though the Sunday issues were chiefly affected, the change did not apply to them alone. It seemed to be—and it was—the effort of some publishers to give in the columns of their daily issues not only the news of the world, but illustrations of the leading events, and pictures of those who took part in them, with literature of all kinds, and its criticism, thrown in as a side dish. From a dozen, the Sunday issues ran up to twenty, forty, sixty, and sometimes to a hundred pages. Very often—it might almost be said generally—the quantity was offset by a dilution of the quality, and it became a puzzle to discover who read the mass of material the presses turned out every Saturday. The reaction has been noted for some time. Pictures have disappeared altogether from the columns of many of the leading papers, not only in New York but in other great cities. There has been a return to the older idea that a daily newspaper has an ample field for all its energies in seeking to give to clean-minded readers all the clean news of the day. With the tremendous expansion of the news service of the press, an expansion that has brought to the ends of the earth together, it may be said, this is a task that can give the greatest energy and enterprise full employment, and the execution of which can secure to the intelligent readers of a daily paper the most profitable satisfaction. THE TIMES's recognition of this and action thereon is one of the interesting incidents in the American newspaper field.

Banquet to B. J. Greenhut.

Friends of B. J. Greenhut, Secretary of the Siegel-Cooper Company, feted him and his wife at Sherry's last evening. The banquet was to celebrate the return of Mr. and Mrs. Greenhut from Europe, whither they had gone for a long vacation. A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation to Mr. Greenhut of a solid silver loving cup. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Greenhut of Peoria, Ill.; (the father and mother of Mr. Greenhut;) Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Conne, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Cooper, M. L. Kesner, Miss Ida Munzer, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Johnson.

FALL DRESS GOODS. | FALL DRESS GOODS.

O'Neill's.

All That Is Best in the New Dress Goods Is Here!

and a goodly variety of them, too. In the COLORED DRESS GOODS SECTION you'll find a splendid assortment, comprising the New Scotch Tweeds, Reversible Cloths, Camel's Hair Plaids, Scotch Homespuns, Mixed Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Venetians, Bedford Cords, English Worsteds, Scotch Plaids, Check Meltons, Silk Stripe Velours and Plain and Mixed Cheviots, with

Two Special Values for This Week's Selling!

50-INCH All-Wool Venetian, in fourteen of the newest Fall shades, including black, Special 85c. yard.

50-INCH All-Wool Homespuns. Rough twill, in light, medium and Oxford Gray, Brown and many other choice mixtures, Special 69c. yard.

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Are Worn by Correct Dressers.

Fall Styles Now Ready.
Best in Quality.
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Corner Park Row & Chambers St.

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AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES, Mgr. BEGINNING NEXT Tuesday Eve., Sept. 12, MRS. FISKE will present a new play by Langdon Mitchell, (Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair,") entitled Becky Sharp. *.*SEATS NOW ON SALE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d....At 8:2 FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT Matinée Saturday, 2. Daniel Frohman.....Manage CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL....in....MRS HOBB ANNIE RUSSELL....in....MRS HOBB A new comedy by Jerome K. Jerome.

DALY'S Under the Management of ....Daniel Frohman..... NEXT WEDNESDAY, (13th) First appearance here of E. H. SOTHERN ....and VIRGINIA HARNED.... in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER... Seats secured at the box office.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle Produced by the people Inc. S. Bernard MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2:15 P. THE MAN IN THE MOON! Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe! Vast Vaudeville. | Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, 150 Artists. | Marie Dressler, Hawaiians.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Opens Monday. Seats Ready. MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS 25c. 50c. TO-NIGHT, GRAND WAGNER PROGRAMME.

BIJOU THEATRE. B'way & 30th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2. An Instantaneous and Overwhelming success. In Paradise. A cyclone of merriment, True Parisian Flavor. Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St. EVGS. AT 8:30. MATINEE Saturday, 2:15. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Last 3 Nights at 8:20. Last Sat. Mat. 2:15. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. Sept. 11—John Drew in "Tyranny of Tears."

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St., n'r B'way. "Hilariously Funny."—Sun. Evenings, 8:30. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME. Mat. Sat. "Fast and Furious Fun."—Times.

WALLACK'S. B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. THE GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS. A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.

THE DEWEY —MATINEE TO-DAY.— CITY SPORTS BURLESQUERS East 14th St. Mlle. Pilar Morin & Co. in "The Flea."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK in his great success, THE LAST OF THE HOHANS. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 Eve. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.

The Crowded ROOF! Matinee Sat. CASINO'S Last Concert Sun. Nght! Wittiest Hit! The Rounders! Rice's Summer Nights

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 33 & B'way. Wed. and Sat. WILLIE COLLIER in MR. SMOOTH

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO AMELIA SUMMERVILLE, LAFAYETTE, Etc.

Victoria Roof Garden. LAST 2 WEEKS. Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, Perf. in Music Hall.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c. Great Success of A YOUNG WIFE.

Harlem OPERA HOUSE. Commencing Monday, Sept. 11th. KELCEY-SHANNON CO. In "THE MOTH AND THE FLAME."

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN. 110th St. and Western Boulevard. Military Concerts SQUADRON "A" BAND.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. KING OF THE OPIUM RING. Next week—HEARTS OF OAK.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. BALTIMORE vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

"Abe" Coakley Is Out Again.

"Abe" Coakley, who was stabbed in "Kid" McManus's saloon, at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, on Aug. 29 by an unknown person, left Bellevue Hospital cured yesterday afternoon.